**Weather**

Gloomy and squally today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 52 and the minimum 26.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45 and 17.6.

# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2247 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 民國七年十一月三十日 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1919 771 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

## COALITIONISTS WIN HUGE MAJORITY IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

### Latest Returns Give Them 396 Seats And Opponents 144

### ASQUITH BEATEN

### Defeat Of Former Premier In Old Constituency Startles London

### LABOR FALLS DOWN

### Makes Less Headway Than Expected; Arthur Henderson Is Defeated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28, 4:25 p.m.—Mr. Asquith has been beaten at East Fife, which seat he has represented since 1886.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, formerly Liberal M. P. for Hanley, Miss Violet Markham and Miss Mary MacArthur have all been defeated.

The position at three o'clock this afternoon was that the Coalition held 354 seats and the non-Coalition parties 116.

Mr. Asquith's defeat has caused a great sensation. It is explained by the Liberals that the enlarged constituency of East Fife includes a substantial conservative element which hitherto has not had an opportunity of voting against the ex-Premier. Nevertheless the result of this election emphasises the tremendous sweep of the Coalition tide.

**Arthur Henderson Loses**

London, December 28, 5:40 p.m.—At four o'clock this afternoon the Coalition had secured 396 seats and the non-Coalition Party 144.

At three o'clock this afternoon the feature of the elections so far was the sweeping successes obtained by the Coalition and the failure of Labor to make the headway expected. The defeat of Mr. Arthur Henderson was a surprise and also the big majority obtained by Mr. Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, over the Labor nominee in the election at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The defeat of Mr. Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, was not unexpected.

The cautious estimate of a Coalition majority over all other Parties of 150 members is likely to be exceeded.

A correction.—In the University of Wales election issued on December 27 it should read "Mr. J. H. Lewis, Coalition Liberal, 739 votes; Mrs. Mackenzie, Labor, 176 votes."

**Few Soldiers Vote**

Soldiers' ballot papers, which have been arriving by post during the past three weeks, were examined yesterday preparatory to counting. They will be mixed with those of civilians today in order to prevent disclosure of how the soldiers voted. It is expected that votes of soldiers and sailors, which are still coming in, will be received until the opening of the count. Many results will be declared early in the afternoon, though delays are anticipated owing to the novel conditions of the election.

That less than a half percent of soldiers voted appears from the number of ballot papers received in Middlesex, which amounts only to thirty-eight percent of the papers sent out. This is due to various causes, including lack of interest and the clashing of the election with the Christmas leave of the troops.

All forecasts agree that the Coalition will have a more substantial majority even than was anticipated.

**Position Of Parties Now**

Before any results were declared today the following were the position of the parties so far in the new Parliament:

122 members have been returned of whom:

82 are Coalitionists—comprising 52 Unionists and 30 Liberals.

40 non-Coalitionists comprising 12 Laborites, 1 Irish Nationalist, 26 Sinn Feiners and 1 Independent.

For the sake of reference, we give the position of the parties at the dissolution, namely: 287 Unionists, 260

(Continued on Page 8)

## *French Ministers Make Statements On Policy Of Allies*

### *France Will Make Sacrifices To Bind Four Great Powers, Says Clemenceau*

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 30.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). In the course of the discussion of the provisional arrangements for the end of December, which took place on Sunday in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a few precise statements on the plans of the Allies concerning their action in Russia. Notably, he remarked, that the French have landed at Odessa while the British are at Batoum. "All the friendly forces are organising in Southern Russia in view of the action which they hope we will exert there."

M. Clemenceau, who followed, made an important speech in which he said in particular:

"My chief thought is that nothing must separate after the war the four great Powers which the war has brought together. To maintain this entente, I will make every possible sacrifice. With regard to international guarantees, I declare that if they leave to France the care of establishing her proper defense, as she does not wish to again see invasions, if she is mistress of her own military organisation, I will accept all the additional guarantees which will be furnished to me."

The President of the Council concluded: "We are a body of good Frenchmen, of good republicans who are striving to serve their country well. If you give us your confidence we will spare no effort to merit it."

Following this speech, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in favor of the Government by an enormous majority.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—The public galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were packed yesterday as it was generally expected that M. Clemenceau would speak in the course of the general debate which was announced to take place, but he did not do so. No scenes occurred and the position of the Ministry was not shaken.

M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, denied that he had said there would be no intervention in Russia but "it was not the intention of the Government to undertake an expedition to Russia on the lines indicated in the press."

London, December 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle states that President Poincare, in an interview, stated that he anticipated the successful conclusion of the peace deliberations. He said that Great Britain and France agreed to the main lines of the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson. They merely desired not to bind their hands as regards the freedom of the seas. He was confident that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, who he knew liked each other, had co-operated very closely in order to reach a perfect understanding on all essential points.

President Poincare spent Christmas in the liberated territories of Northern France. He dwelt very solemnly on the German devastations in those regions and said that the Germans must pay not merely in money but in kind. That principle of reparation was recognised by Mr. Lloyd George. President Poincare concluded by declaring that he had no fear of Bolshevism affecting France. It was a microbe which attacked defeated, not victorious, countries.

## NEW CABLE ON PACIFIC URGED IN NEW YORK

### Men Interested In Foreign Trade Express Views At Meeting Of Council

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, December 29.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Exporters, bankers, merchants and other members of the Council of Foreign Relations at a meeting here today discussed conditions favoring a new cable on the Pacific. Representatives of the Council returning from Washington said that the Administration officials favor such a cable, also another to Pernambuco, Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

## CLOTHES FOR SIBERIA

Special attention is called to the fact that Major Castle in his address here on the situation in Siberia said that old winter clothing, especially for children, would prove most acceptable to the hundreds of thousands of refugees who are facing death up North. Donations will be taken care of if sent to American Red Cross Headquarters, No. 18b Kiangse Road.

## 1918 The Hour Of Judgment 1919

## GAY CROWDS CELEBRATE AT NEW YEAR'S EVE BALLS

### Thousand Participate In St. Andrew's Society Function; Many At French Club

The most spontaneously joyful and animated function of its kind which Shanghai has seen since the fateful August of 1914 took place at the Town Hall last night when over a thousand people gathered for the St. Andrew's Society's Caledonian Ball, the first of the society's big yearly events which has been given since the 1913 season.

The Town Hall was beautifully decorated and lighted for the occasion, the cross of St. Andrew forming the decorative theme. A huge white cross in electric lights blazed against a blue background on the ceiling and along the walls and elsewhere ropes of electric lights traced back and forth the form of the cross. Hollywood Castle stood in semblance at one end of the big drill hall while at the other a painting of the society's patron saint and the shields bearing the badges of the twelve great Scottish regiments formed the decorative scheme. Coats-of-arms of the various clans adorned the walls and colors, bunting and greenery were profuse. At midnight there flashed forth above the clock on the balcony the greeting "A Guid New Year to Ane An 'A'" and the busy program of reels and dances was varied with a tempting supper, two supper rooms being necessary for the crowd. Deserving special mention among all who contriubuted to the success of the affair are Messrs. McColl and McGregor, who supervised the decorations, and Mr. J. W. Webber, corporal piper.

Another gay scene last evening was that presented at the Cercle Sportif Erancais where an Alsatian and Lorrainian Ball was given. Numerous dinner parties filled the Club before the ball program began and throughout the evening the new ball room and supper rooms were thronged with guests. The ball room was handsomely decorated with the flags and shields of the recovered provinces and the orchestra presided upon the strikingly arranged stage, where flowers and the flags of the Allies countries formed the setting. Among the lady dancers the colorful costumes of Alsace and Lorraine were in evidence.

## *Two Judgments Are Given On Appeal In Passeri Case*

### Assessor Refuses It And Magistrate Grants It, Saying He Had Heard From Peking

An absolute split between Mixed Court Assessor and Magistrate, charges of interference with the jurisdiction of the court by Chinese officials and finally the attainment of a highly indefinite status in the case—with any number of interesting developments in prospect—provided further sensations yesterday in the aftermath of the decision awarding Mr. G. Passeri the sums of Tls. 178,000 and $24,000 for remuneration as liquidator of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.

The disagreement between Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui is with regard to the application for leave to appeal which was made by the Bureau of Liquidation of the bank following the giving of judgment, Assessor Ros' ruling on the matter denied the right to appeal. The Magistrate's decision is that the money, which has been paid into Court, shall be held and the leave to appeal be granted.

**Communication From Peking**

During the animated session in court yesterday morning the Magistrate stated that a communication regarding the case had been received from Peking, the Government protesting the court's right to hear the case. Mr. G. H. Wright, counsel for Mr. Passeri, entered strong objection to this interference with the court and Assessor Ros intimated that the Italian Consulate would be even more resentful in the matter.

Yesterday afternoon Assessor Ros refused to sit on further cases brought by the Bureau of Liquidation against its debtors. With Magistrate Yui he was to have heard the case against Walter Scharff.

"It would be inconsistent with my dignity to hear cases in which the plaintiff is the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank," the Assessor ruled, "after the said Bureau has dared by illegal means to prevent justice in this court to have its course. Therefore, I have to request the Registrar to abstain from setting similar cases before me."

**Assessor Ros' Decision**

The decision by Assessor Ros on the application for leave to appeal follows:

The many peculiarities of this case, the first of its kind to come within the cognisance of this Court, in so far as the liquidation of a German firm is concerned, have led this Court to carefully examine the various points raised by counsel of the Bureau of Liquidation of the local branch of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and of Mr. Passeri, in favor and against the granting of an appeal.

The principal points which the Court has to consider in determining the motion are the following:

(1) Right of Appeal. In pre-republican times appeals in Mixed Court were sometimes heard, but in most instances these appeals took place when on account of disagreement between Magistrate and Assessor no satisfactory decision had been reached by this Court. Since the change of regime no Appeal Court has been created, but leave to appeal has been granted occasionally by this Court, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure which have been adopted by the Assessors sitting in Chinese civil cases, but which cannot be considered as binding in foreign civil cases. As a matter of fact, if we were to rely solely on the legality of the position, it is evident that there is no right of appeal which could be enforced against an Italian citizen in mixed cases, no stipulations to

(Continued on Page 3)

## JAPANESE BANKS PAY ALL NOTES PRESENTED

### Currency Notes Promptly Redeemed; Yokohama Specie Bank Meets $150,000 In Paper

Over a lakh and a half of silver was paid out by the Yokohama Specie Bank yesterday and the day before to small Chinese shopkeepers and other holders of currency notes issued by the Bank. The Bank of Taiwan could not estimate late yesterday afternoon the value of notes redeemed. Both banks were crowded all day with anxious bearers of paper currency but both institutions met all demands without any trouble.

The run on the banks has been without success and, according to bankers, was ill-timed to be effective. Had the run started yesterday afternoon, with bank holidays today and tomorrow, the situation might have been more alarming as far as exchange shops were concerned, bankers say.

With the exception of exchange shops supplied by the ten Chinese banks with which arrangements were made Monday night by the two Japanese banks, few shops will take either Yokohama Specie Bank or Bank of Taiwan notes. Shroffs collecting monthly statements yesterday persistently refused the notes.

Managers of both banks told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday afternoon that "the ridiculous rumors starting the run were without foundation and the situation was not difficult to meet." Both asserted that they were not obliged to call on other banks for assistance, as they had plenty of silver on hand.

No little ceremony accompanied the redemption of notes presented for payment. Silver dollars were bundled into packages ranging from $100 to $1,000 and as notes were passed over the counters, shroffs reached underneath, drew the packages to an impressive height and brought them on the counter with a bang to create further impression on those waiting in line.

## NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

Following its annual custom THE CHINA PRESS Staff will observe New Year's Day and there will be no issue tomorrow morning.

## LIEBKNECHT GROUP TO HAVE PLACE IN NEW GOVERNMENT

### Negotiations Being Held To Agree On Reorganised Cabinet

### RESULT UNKNOWN

### Sailors Still In Control Of Ex-Kaiser's Palace And Royal Stables

### HINDENBURG ISSUE?

### Wire From Berlin Says Disagreement Over His Retention Caused Trouble

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 30.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Zurich to L'Information reports:

The Central Executive Committee met together on Sunday at noon in Berlin. Ebert addressed the meeting on the report which Haase has completed concerning information from various sources. The assembly seems to have agreed to the militant socialists remaining in the Government. The castle and royal stables are still occupied by the sailors. The offices of the Wolff Agency, which were invaded by the Spartacus Party, are again rid of them but the telegraph passes from the hands of the Spartacus Party to those of the Government troops, and vice-versa.

**Liebknecht Follower Appointed**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—A telegram from The Hague states that General Molkenbuhr, a supporter of Dr. Liebknecht, has been appointed Military Commandant of Berlin.

Copenhagen, December 27.—A message from Berlin states that the Vossische Zeitung says that a Government crisis has developed. The peoples' commissaries and members of the independent parties outside the Government negotiated all yesterday. A decisive Cabinet sitting was held at nine o'clock in the evening but the outcome was not known late at night.

The commander of the guard troops, General Leguis, has resigned. He has been succeeded by Lieutenant-General von Luettwetz.

**Soviet Council To Start**

Copenhagen, December 27.—A message from Berlin today states that the Central Council of Soviets is to be summoned to consider the latest developments.

A change of Government headed by Ledebour and Liebknecht is regarded as probable.

Demonstrators occupied the offices of the Vorwarts on the 25th after disarming the military guard which the President of the Police had placed in the building.

General Leguis, who is in command of the Guards, interviewed by the Vossische Zeitung, said that his troops were anxious to help the Government but the latter had delayed carrying out necessary measures, including the formation of a strong force and the disarmament of its opponents. Finally, when the behavior of the sailors imperilled the Government, he received orders to act with reserve and to compel the sailors to surrender. Herr Ebert granted the request of the latter for a twenty minutes truce, which enabled an unarmed crowd, which included women and children, to intervene in the struggle and, as the soldiers refused to fire on the women and children, their effort failed and a portion of his forces was pressed back and laid down their arms.

**Disagree Over Hindenburg**

Berlin, December 25.—The fighting in the streets has greatly imperilled the position of the Government, which had already been shaken by its disagreement with the Central Soviet with regard to the retention of Marshal von Hindenburg.

On the evening before the fighting broke out, the sailors had reluctantly agreed to evacuate the palace, but not the royal stables, subject to the carrying out of cer-

tain conditions, but the Town Commander, Wels, who is much hated by the sailors' party, upset the compromise. The sailors arrested Wels but the Government, unwisely interfered, brought troops from Potsdam and ordered the peremptory surrender of the insurgents and allowed the subsequent bombardment. Some of the troops in the Berlin militia thereupon sided with the sailors.

Ebert and Scheidemann were then obliged to capitulate to the sailors and a change of cabinet is probable, in which the Independent Socialists, who are not responsible for the drastic measures taken by the Government and whose influence has become much stronger, will secure the superior influence.

### TROUBLE IN LUXEMBURG

Brussels, December 27.—The volunteer army of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg recently presented to the Chamber demands for reforms in the army. The Government refused to receive the delegates, whereupon the troops barricaded themselves in the barracks.

## FRENCH LIBERTY LOAN RAISES F.30,000,000,000

### Effective Capital Realised Will Be 21,500,000,000, Finance Minister Announces

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 20.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Dealing with the results which have actually reached the Ministry of Finance, M. Klotz announced on Sunday morning in the Chamber of Deputies that the nominal capital raised by the Liberty Loan exceeded thirty milliards of francs and the effective capital reached a total of 21½ milliards.

## *Racing In France To Be Resumed Soon*

### *Pari-Mutuel Betting To Be Allowed, With Percentage For Disabled*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—Racing will be resumed throughout France early in the coming year, the public being admitted and betting being allowed on the pari-mutuel system, an additional percentage being devoted to the funds for men disabled in the war.

## BRITISH TRADE BUREAU REMOVES RESTRICTIONS

### Commercial Attache Here Announces Removal Of Control Over Goods

Restrictions on manufacture, and imports and exports have already been largely relaxed in the United Kingdom. Removal of control over materials occurs daily. There are good prospects for export trade in as far as tonnage permits and, in case of industries which have been most gravely disorganised by war necessity, it is expected that British manufacturers will be able to meet practically all demands shortly.

Control over prices is being maintained in as far as is necessary in order to stabilise the market. No forecast of entire relaxation is at present possible. Materials not available freely include wire rope, steel-wire, tin-plate, railway materials and shipbuilding materials.

Supplies of materials produced in excess for purposes of war, including aeroplanes, wooden goods, metal, repetition work and sulphuric acid can be delivered immediately.

The above information is contained in a telegram received from London by the British Commercial Attache here.

## *Two Men Arrested For Firearms' Sale*

With the arrest of a Chinese and the apprehension by the Japanese authorities of a Japanese subject the police believe that they have cut one source of the distribution of firearms among a certain class in the Settlement.

The Chinese, named Ziau Kwe-sung, was given six months' imprisonment by Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court yesterday. The accused was arrested in a lodging house at 16 Pakhoi Road being found in the possession of a five-chambered revolver and 50 rounds of cartridges. He told the police that he had bought the weapon for $44 from a Japanese in Boone Road and was going to turn it over to a revolutionist. Detective Inspector Cruickshank traced the Japanese, who first denied and later admitted selling the revolver. His case is now in the hands of the Japanese authorities.

The Chinese speaks Japanese fluently and it is the police theory that he has been acting as agent for the sale of weapons.

### WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 24.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's weekly silver report states that the price and tendency of the market are unchanged. Shanghai exchange is quiet but steady.

## PRESIDENT HSU DRAFTS SCHEME FOR REFORM

### Separation Of Civil And Military Administrations Will Curb Tuchuns

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 30.—It is understood that President Hsu Shih-chang has drafted regulations to govern the separation of the civil and military administration which he will promulgate after the conclusion of peace. The idea is to apply them in three stages: firstly, to Shensi, Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Mukden and Heilungkiang; secondly, to Fukien, Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuen, and, thirdly, to the remaining provinces. Thus it appears that President Hsu Shih-chang supports the popular desire to abolish the Tuchun system which is principally responsible for the deplorable conditions in China today.

Militarism, however, is not confined to the North, for the South has its militarists and there is reason to believe that some arrangement is being made between the military parties in the North and South for the preservation of their mutual interests, not by the continuation of the war but by the perpetuation of the militarist system. Therefore it is considered essential for the opponents of militarism to unite at the peace conference for the final destruction of the Tuchun system.

## CHINESE GIRLS IN PLAY FOR SIBERIAN ORPHANS

### 'Christmas Carol' Will Be Given At Union Church Hall Friday Afternoon

"The Christmas Carol," adapted from Dickens' story, will be given by 26 Chinese students of the Eliza Yates School at the Union Church Hall Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Siberian Orphans' Fund. Four scenes will be presented and between the second and third, Mrs. F. Ascough, secretary of the Allied War Relief Association, will give an account of the destitute condition of the children of Siberia.

Miss Ling will play a piano solo and carols will be sung. The performance will start at 5:15 o'clock. Tickets are being sold for fifty cents while seats in the front rows may be purchased for a dollar.

## *Flyers To Lay Out African Air Route*

### *British Plan Is To Have Line From Cairo To Cape Town*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—The Air Ministry has despatched to Central Africa two parties of airmen with machines and equipment to prospect and survey an aerial route from Cairo to Cape Town. It is possible that a route from India to Australia via Singapore will be investigated.

## *Chinese Bandit Feasts, Then Smiles At Death*

### *Member Of Gold Bar Robbers' Band Pays Penalty At Arsenal*

Chai Hung-chin went to his death yesterday at the Arsenal with a smile on his face. Chai was shot by order of the Chinese authorities following his conviction as an accomplice in the $20,000 gold bar robbery, committed a year ago by the first batch of Chinese auto bandits on record. When it came time for him to pay the penalty he claimed the privilege of "bread and wine." This was allowed and so he feasted to the full and drank deeply. Then he strode to the execution field, faced the rifles and smiled.

The principal in the gold bar affair, one Sung Lao-nyi, was shot at the Arsenal Monday.

## FRANCE WILL EXTEND CIVILIAN AIR SERVICE

### Is Impressed By Success In Transport Of Food By Planes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—The press comments on the efficiency of the new aeroplane service which has been organised for the purpose of revictualling the inhabitants in the liberated territories and urges the regular use of aeroplanes for the postal service between Brussels and Paris.

With a view to bringing eventually Morocco within a half day's journey of France, experiments began on Christmas Day between Toulouse and Rabat, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, transformed army machines being employed.

## TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS OF BASEBALL PLAYERS

### Mr. A. D. Gibbs Goes To Manila Today; 'Slowtime' Evans Files Suit

Depositions of Major James P. Yancey, athletic officer; Sergeant G. N. Butler, manager; John Stewart, Roy Parker, Carl Glass, James L. Johnson, Alexander Evans and William N. Jordon, of the 9th Cavalry Baseball team, will be taken in Manila and their testimony is to be used as evidence in the libel suit brought by Mr. Judah I. Ezra against Mr. W. L. Merriman.

Attorney A. D. Gibbs leaves for Manila on the Nanking today to take the depositions. Messrs. Kincaid and Perkins, Manila attorneys, will represent Mr. Merriman when the depositions are taken.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Gibbs filed an action on behalf of Alexander "Slowtime" Evans for Taels 10,000 damages against Mr. Merriman, the complaint citing the letter written by Mr. Merriman to Mr. W. S. Jackson of the Shanghai Race Club. The suit means that six of the nine Cavalry men playing against Meiji have brought actions for Taels 10,000 against Mr. Merriman. Cecil, Williamson and Copeland, the other three, are no longer in the Philippines.

## MR. WILSON'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED IN PALACE

### King George Goes To His Apartment To Offer Congratulations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—Today being President Wilson's birthday, the King this morning went to the President's apartments in Buckingham Palace, congratulated Mr. Wilson and wished him many happy returns of the day.

The Times states that only President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour were present at yesterday's conferences, at which the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson formed the basis of discussion. The subjects reviewed included freedom of the seas, the League of Nations, indemnities, the status of new nations and the future of the German colonies and the Turkish Empire.

It is understood that the Imperial War Cabinet had completed its case on these subjects a few days ago. It strongly asserts the traditional British view regarding maritime law and is equally strong in its determination to secure the incorporation of the League of Nations in future international law. As regard indemnities, the British Dominions have made it perfectly plain that they have bills to present to Germany equally with the Motherland and the Allies.

### *Ovation Is The Greatest Guildhall Has Ever Seen*

(American Wireless To Reuter)

London, December 29.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Oldest observers of Guildhall functions say no reception has ever been accorded any dignitary at Guildhall functions approaching in spontaneity and volume that which greeted President Wilson on his appearance and which followed. When he arose to speak there was a prolonged outburst of handclapping and cheering and his talk was frequently punctuated with applause. At the conclusion of his address the audience arose with one accord and cheered, keeping up the cheering as he passed out. The procession from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall was through a crowd that cheered continuously.

The conference between President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and other members of the British Cabinet was extremely successful, according to the Daily Mail, which says that the most cordial harmony of ideals was bound to exist, "with the happiest augury for the future relations of the United States and Britain." The Premier never has been so enthusiastic over the results of any other conference.

The Mail says that President Wilson assured the conference of the gratitude of himself and Mrs. Wilson for the reception in Dover and in London. The Mail goes on to say that this reception was not essentially for themselves but for all America.

The program at the Mansion House luncheon Saturday was comparatively informal, except the toast. When the Master of Ceremonies, standing behind the Lord Mayor's chair, proclaimed, "Your Royal Highness,"—addressing the Duke of Connaught—"My Lord, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I pray silence for the peace of the United States," there was a burst of hearty although decorous enthusiasm, with handclapping, waving of napkins, beating of the table, etc.

## VLADIVOSTOK ELECTION BOYCOTTED BY LABOR

### Only Propertied Classes Vote, 4,100 Out Of 37,000 Eligible Turning Out

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, December 30.—The Municipal elections were held yesterday in Vladivostok despite an order from the Omsk Government to postpone them pending the issue of new election regulations. The elections gave an unexpected victory to the propertied classes as the working classes withdrew their candidates at the eleventh hour and boycotted the election. Only 4,100 votes were registered out of a possible of 37,000.

## *France Fixes Pension For Wounded Men*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—The Chamber of Deputies has fixed the maximum pension for soldiers for injuries at slightly less than £11 a year.


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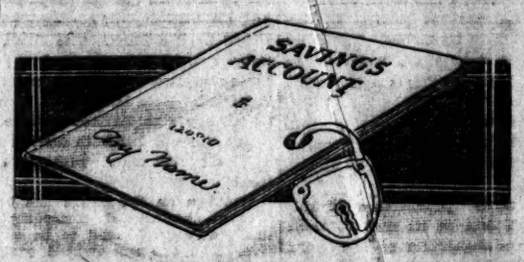


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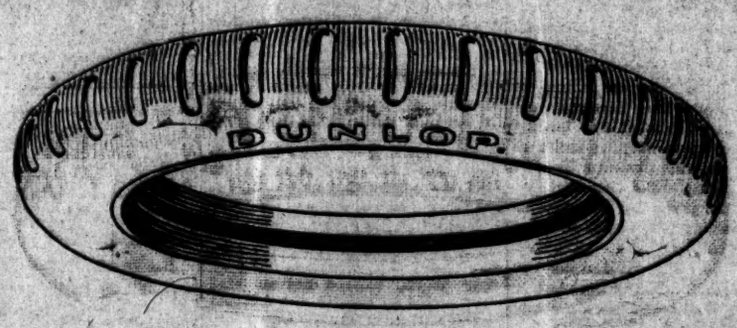

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# Two Judgments Are Given On Appeal In Passeri Case

(Continued from Page 1)

that effect being found in the Italian Treaty with China. In fairness to the applicant it must be mentioned that Counsel for the Bureau of Liquidation of the local branch of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has himself frankly admitted that it was impossible under existing circumstances to speak of a "right" to appeal, and simply, urged the Court to exercise its discretion in favor of the Bureau and to grant the appeal sought for.

(2) Subject of Appeal. Counsel for the Bureau of Liquidation has also admitted that there is no appeal from decisions given by a Court in the exercise of its discretion, and he has intimated that the only question subject to revision in the appeal sought for, would be whether or not Mr. Passeri had been appointed liquidator of the local branch of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, and that there would be no further dispute with reference to that part of the judgment which concerns the amount of remuneration the Court had found Mr. Passeri entitled to, on the assumption that he had been effectively appointed as such. The position taken by Counsel of the Bureau is rather incomprehensible; he raises no question of law, but desires to appeal on a finding of facts and proposes to show that the Court erred in holding that Mr. Passeri had been appointed liquidator, when in official documents exhibited by both parties at the hearing of Mr. Passeri's motion, Mr. Passeri is constantly referred to as such. The Bureau has never denied at the former hearings that Mr. Passeri had been appointed liquidator of the local branch of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, and the only real issue then before the Court was the one of remuneration which the Court in its discretion has fixed, and which the present Counsel for the Bureau himself considers as definitely determined.

(3) Position of the Bureau in the case. Having dealt with the above points it is not necessary to deal at any length with the present one. Counsel for Mr. Passeri submitted to the Court that the local Bureau had no legal status to apply for an appeal, being neither plaintiff nor defendant in the case. The Court is inclined to agree with the submission, which has not been disputed by Counsel of the Bureau.

On the whole the Court considers that it ought not grant appeal in this case. Leave is therefore refused, and the former order is to stand. Money deposited in Court to be paid forthwith to plaintiff.

**The Magistrate's Decision**

The decision of Magistrate Yui was simply to the effect that the money paid into court should be kept there and that the appeal was allowed.

Counsel for both sides, Mr. Wright for Mr. Passeri and Mr. R. F. C. Master for the Bureau, appeared before the court yesterday morning, and stated that they had received copies of the judgments. Mr. Master submitted that the Magistrate's ruling was the one which held.

The Assessor asked who Mr. Master thought would sit on an appeal. Counsel replied that a court of appeal had not been formulated and the Assessor continued that he was certain the Italian Consular authorities would not attend a court of appeal in the case. Mr. Master then submitted that he could file a petition on appeal within 14 days and said that he would like to raise a certain point.

"I will not hear you," said the Assessor.

Mr. Master then proceeded to draw the court's attention to what he thought was a misrepresentation of himself in the judgment. This the Assessor declined to hear.

"I will not hear anything from the Bureau of Liquidation," he said.

"Your honor refuses to hear me?" inquired Mr. Master.

"Yes, absolutely," said the Assessor.

Mr. Wright then stated that he had read both texts of the judgment and before proceeding he would like to ask a question:

"Whether the Chinese text of the judgment is issued in accordance with instructions which the Magistrate has received from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs?"

**Letter From Peking**

The Magistrate replied that he had received a letter from the Commissioner referring to a telegram from Peking, but his judgment was not on account of that letter. The court gave its own decisions with regard to appeal.

"What I wish to know, with all respect, is this," Mr. Wright continued, "whether the learned Magistrate was not expressly directed to allow the appeal and to insist that the money should remain deposited in court?"

Mr. Master interrupted to protest that it was an extraordinary method of procedure that his colleague should cross-examine the Magistrate.

Magistrate Yui then replied that as a matter of fact the court had a right to give its own decisions but it was an organisation established by the Government and the Government had sent a strong telegram saying that the court had no right to hear this case; therefore the Magistrate had to give it some consideration, because this was a Government institution.

"That brings me to the point I have to deal with," said Mr. Wright, "and that is, the Magistrate's decision has been the subject of some control from some Chinese authority."

Mr. Wright inquired if the Assessor had any information as to whether the Magistrate's decision was in accordance with instructions received. The Assessor replied that he so understood from the reply which had been given.

"This is an interference which I most strongly resent," Mr. Wright declared. "This case has been heard fairly on its merits and every point that could be taken was taken by Counsel for the Bureau, and the court gave a judgment which was in accordance with the expressed opinion of both Assessor and Magistrate. It is quite clear from the judgment of the Assessor that application for leave to appeal should not be given and that the Bureau is certainly not entitled to it."

"It is unnecessary for me to state," Mr. Wright continued, "that this court is a competent court of jurisdiction and has full powers to deal with any case that comes before it without its jurisdiction being in any way limited or fettered by any authority, and I am sure, sir, that you will not tolerate for a moment any interference with the jurisdiction of this court by any official, however high, whether foreign or Chinese. To suggest that any court, whether foreign or Chinese, has not independent control and jurisdiction in regard to cases which come before it is a suggestion which, I think, will meet with very strong disapproval from every quarter."

Mr. Wright then referred to an instance in 1913 wherein various consular officials, he stated, attempted to interfere in a case. He quoted from a report of proceedings ultimately taken in the British Supreme Court to enforce the Mixed Court ruling. Here, apparently, counsel continued, a similar attempt was being made to supervise or control the jurisdiction of the court and he thought it was obvious from the remarks made by the magistrate—as he had a apparently been instructed from Peking—that that court had no jurisdiction in this matter. The question of jurisdiction had never been raised during the trial for the obvious reason that there was no merit in it whatsoever because, obviously, the claim of Mr. Passeri was against the assets of the German bank, which, must necessarily be under the jurisdiction of the court. If the court had no jurisdiction now it had no right to seal up the German bank in 1917.

**Protests Against Interference**

"However that may be," Mr. Wright said, "I desire now to enter a very strong protest against any interference by any official, whether Chinese or foreign, with this court in connection with this particular action. No Chinese official has any right whatsoever to dictate to the Magistrate the policy of this court or what attitude he should take up with reference to any action."

Counsel submitted that Mr. Passeri had come before the Court as an Italian subject in order to have his rights enforced in a legal way and as an Italian subject he was entitled to the same treatment by that court as he would receive in his own or any other foreign court; in other words was entitled to have his claim dealt with by the court without any interference whatsoever from any executive authority. Application for leave to appeal had been granted. That leave had not been granted and, therefore, he respectfully asked that the judgment of the Mixed Court should be enforced at once and that the Court should direct the money which had been deposited in Court to be paid out to Mr. Passeri forthwith. He submitted that he was entitled to that order forthwith.

Mr. Master then remarked that opposing counsel had only said one relevant thing and that was that that court was a Chinese court. He submitted that the case quoted by counsel for the other side had no bearing on the present case.

"Do you propose to uphold the Ministry for Foreign Affairs?" asked the Assessor.

"I do not propose to uphold or do anything with regard to it," said Mr. Master. "That case has no bearing on the present case because there is nothing to show that the magistrate has been influenced in his action at all."

"The Assessor said he said so," declared Mr. Wright.

"I cannot help what the Assessor said," rejoined Mr. Master.

"You do not believe the Assessor then?" asked Mr. Wright.

"The Assessor said what he was told," said Mr. Master. "That the learned Magistrate has said that he has exercised judicial freedom and judicial right in giving his judgment on the application for leave to appeal."

Mr. Master insisted that the magistrate was entitled to give the judgment he did, whether it agreed with the decision of the assessor or not. Counsel submitted that this being a Chinese court the decision of the magistrate would hold and he would be entitled to appeal.

The Assessor held that leave to appeal had not been granted and he could not understand how Counsel for the Bureau could contend that when it was known that the Assessor did not agree.

"Does the Court say there is no decision?" asked Mr. Master.

"There is no decision at all," said the Assessor.

"Then I will ask for a decision," said Mr. Master.

Mr. Wright held that there was no leave to appeal granted and his client was, therefore entitled to his judgment.

Mr. Master, replying to a question by the Assessor as to when he would apply for a rehearing in lieu of an appeal, Mr. Master said he could not thus forego his right to appeal, though it might be necessary to apply for a rehearing.

The Assessor said the only thing he could do was to grant a rehearing on condition that the money was paid to Mr. Passeri who would give security to repay the money if the former judgment were reversed.

Mr. Master said that in the circumstances he could not consent to this.

"Then the only thing for me to do is to order the judgment to be executed," said the Assessor.

But here another phase bobbed up.

**Can't Pay Over Money**

Inspector Wheeler, acting registrar, said that, in view of the circumstances, he would not feel justified in paying out the money until such time as judgments could be given in the matter by the Assessor and Magistrate which agreed. He explained that the money had been brought to him on a specific order of the Court signed by the Assessor and the Magistrate and he felt he should receive a similar order before he paid it out.

Mr. Wright then asked the Magistrate if he agreed to the money being paid out, as he would not like to have it on record.

The Magistrate replied to the effect that he did not agree to the money being paid out, as the matter was already in the hands of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Ministers and they, no doubt, would arrive at a conclusion as to how the money was to be dealt with.

Mr. Wright said of course he strongly resented any interference or attempted control on the part of any official over the matter which was under the jurisdiction of the court. The Assessor stated that it would be even more resented by the Italian Consulate.

The court rose after some further discussion without any order being made in the matter.

## Bolsheviki Aiming At Baltic Provinces

### *Preparing To Advance On Kovno And Vilna And Get Dominion Over Poland*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Times correspondent at Warsaw states that the Bolsheviki are preparing to advance on Kovno and Vilna. With a view to the absorption of Lithuania and Poland in the Soviet Republic, they have concentrated three divisions, totaling 18,000 men, between Vitebsk and Orsha. The Polish Command has already raised over 60,000 volunteers to oppose them but these do not possess the equipment, for which the Polish Chief of Staff has appealed to the Allies.

The Stockholm correspondent of The Times states that the situation in the Baltic provinces is becoming serious. The stability and independence of Esthonia are threatened by the Bolsheviki and Letts, who are invading the provinces and are devastating, pillaging and blackmailing within sixty-five miles of Reval, where, in view of the menace to that town, a British squadron has now returned. The Esthonian Government has asked Sweden to land a force. The Swedish Government has made a guarded reply but is not likely to comply. The Esthonians hope that Finland will succor them but Finland is threatened by a Bolshevik invasion and is not likely to assist.

## SEINE WATERS RISING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—The waters of the Seine are still rising and there is a danger that the quays will soon be flooded if the present spell of rain continues.


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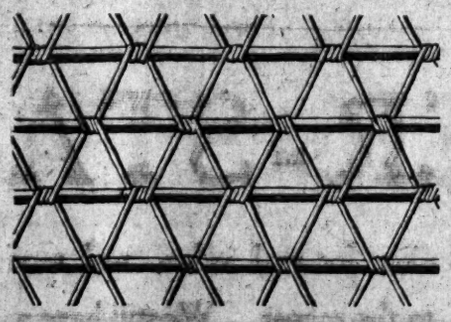

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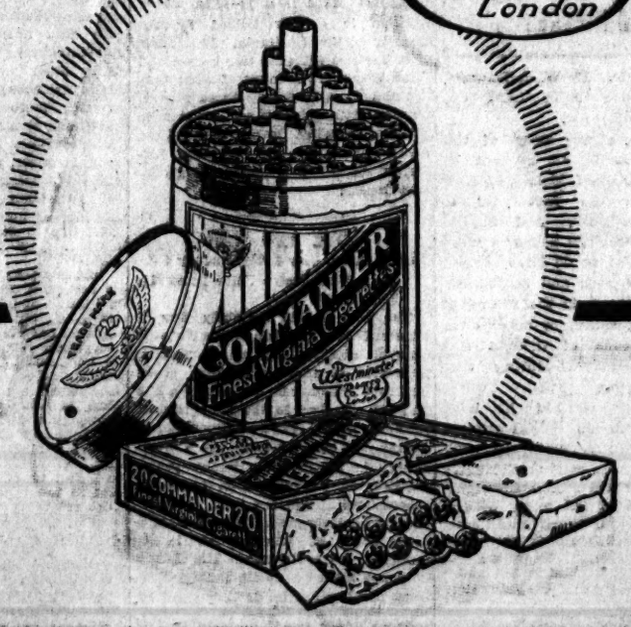

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## Novels Of War And Peace

**The War Eagle.** By W. J. Dawson. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50 (gold) net.

This is not a war story of the usual sort. It is an attempt to sketch the spiritual history of New York during the first year of European hostilities. And though Mr. Dawson employs fiction, a more direct recounting would have seemed both presumptuous and inadequate. A few personages, in the setting of a love story, suffice to make clear the main trends of thought and feeling experienced during that momentous year.

The author planned his book with an eye to his special gifts—a quite extraordinary ability to work the larger aspects of natural scenery into the blood and soul, a sure sense for symbolism of the more delicate sort, and a power to catch and crystallise the shifting moods of persons given to introspection. There is a prelude whose scene is laid in the mountains of British Columbia. Faint rumblies of the coming conflict are heard by this little community of English adventurers, eked out by the American heroine, and Nature, adds her powerful omens of storm and stalking northern lights during a picnic of a few days enjoyed in the high hills behind the town. This episode is painted with broad strokes which contrast with a few charming idylls; peaceful Nature slowly yields to the convulsions of man's insanity. The episode may well be stressed, not only because of its accurate picture of the amusement which the war brought to distant peoples, but because of the author's special talent. It is the best account of a short outing in the wilds which we recall.

In New York, to which hero and heroine repair in the autumn, life is seen much as usual. For in spite of frenzied bulletins it is realised that this is not America's war, except in so far as it adds to profits. Waller is an English novelist bound for six months by contract to a New York publisher. While holding back from enlistment, he makes free to criticise this country for its indifference. Alice is the daughter of a millionaire profiteer. How shall these two be made to feel their personal responsibility in the struggle? Here is a problem whose solution is greatly helped by the tragedy of the Lusitania. Meanwhile New Yorkers will read this honest and often discerning account of what they did and thought during those neutral months with interest and some misgivings. Has Mr. Dawson selected the broad lines which the impartial historian will follow a quarter of a century hence?

### LOVE AND WAR

**Drums Afar.** By John Murray Gibbon. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50 (gold) net.

The hero of this sprightly yarn is Charles Fitzmorris, son of a well-to-do London stockbroker, whose family, overtaken by social ambitions, sends him to Christchurch, Oxford. He has had his schooling in the more modest precincts of St. Paul's—respectable, of course, but not "classy." At Christchurch he passes three happy years, devoted, in unequal parts, to sport, sprees, and study, but fails to make any particularly useful friends from a social point of view, much to his mother's disappointment. His father does not mind so much, having shed some of his philistinism during a performance of "The Blue Bird," which he took in under the impression that it was a musical comedy. He swallowed his disappointment, sat it out, and thereafter became a changed man.

If Charles did not make any aristocratic friends at Christchurch, he did make the acquaintance of a breezy American named Kelly—a Chicago attorney, whose reasons for taking a course at Oxford were characteristic. "What brought you here?" asked Charles of Kelly on such a night. "You have your own universities, presumably the best on earth." "Well," replied Kelly, "I am several kinds of a damn fool. I am here for a rest cure—doing nothing makes me feel bully. I like this quiet backwater, where all I have to do is to play around and feel good." It was owing to Kelly that Charles did not marry Viola Mainwaring, artist, Socialist, suffragist, and what not; for deciding, on reflection, that Kelly would make a more appropriate helpmeet for her than himself, he proceeded successfully to engineer the match. His next adventure *dans le pays du tendre* was with one Millicent Adair. He had left Oxford, and was at the time a resident of the Fellows Settlement in London. Millicent was an associate of the institution, a shop girl in Tottenham Court Road—Tottle Court, the residents irreverently called her—with penchant for literature. She jilted Charles for a humorist named William Williamson, who won her young affections with a *chef d'oeuvre* in the advertising line which ran as follows:

"Bunn's Blue Pills come to the modern children of Israel like manna in the oasis. They are like Mecca to the Arab steed and sweep like the Assyrian upon the fold of intestinal troubles. Like Orion and the Pleiades, Bunn's Blue Pills float above our dark and troublous life, lighting our way to the care-free digestion of the cassowary in whose spacious stomach a stone becomes as soft and succulent as Turkish Delight. The discovery of the United States by Christopher Columbus was nothing as to this world-upheaving discovery by Professor Bunn, who stands like Moses upon a peak in Darien, holding his rod over the promised land of impregnable digestions. He has found a purgatory for the inferno, and a Canaan for the catarrhal affections."

Charles meets his fate at last in Madeline Raymond, an American girl, who carries him off with her to her native Chicago and is on the point of marrying him and saddling him on her father's business with a large salary when the war breaks out and he decides, after some hesitation, to return to England. In vain Madeline protests. "He gets off the old gag about loving honor more and the rest of it, to which the girl retorts: "Don't waste your quotations on me. Keep them for your Oxford friends. Keep them also for your standard of honor—that breaks its word with a woman. Keep also your love—it is too light for me. If I give myself to a man, he must be mine alone. Go back to England and be a hero," and more to like effect. Even easy-going Mr. Raymond remarks, "It's rough on the girl. You have given her a raw deal." But Charles goes back, and Madeline follows him later as a nurse, eventually meeting him in a hospital where everything happens according to rule.

Charles is a decent fellow *au fond*, but cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called a gentleman. We sometimes wonder why the Oxford man of fiction is always by way of being a bounder. Why not give the sister university an innings occasionally, Messiers les Romanciers? Of the story, episodic and *decousu* as it is, the best thing that can be said is that it is persistently cheerful throughout—even the outbreak of war does not abate its cheerfulness save for a brief five minutes when Charles welshes on his contract with Madeline. But she speedily gets over it and sends him picture post cards to bridge the interval before their happy reunion.

### AMUSING ADVENTURES

**Thomas.** By H. B. Creswell. New York: Robert M. McBride and Co.

Thomas took his motor-car, Susan, and went a-visiting among his friends and relatives for his vacation. As his car was not of the high-powered smooth-running types so well advertised by other writers of motor tours, his experiences with it were generally amusing, more so than they would have been to automobilists who had a fixed schedule for travel. He managed, however, to finish his itinerary, make his visits, and enjoy himself. He had a keen sense of humor, which helped him much. One would, however, like to have heard more about his bull pup Bruiser, of which he says:

"Bruiser was given to me because he needed a change of postmen. He had bitten one. I knew nothing about his points, but I sent him to our local dog and cat show and put him in for everything just to see what he could do for himself. To my delight he carried off three first prizes—value, one pound, seventeen. He won first prize for being the best bulldog in the show; first prize for being the best greyhound in the show, and first prize for being the best tom-cat in the snow. Mrs. Connagh could not follow this, so I had to explain that Bruiser got first in the bulldog class, first in the class reserved for bulldogs and greyhounds, and his final rival was a greyhound, and first prize for the best animal exhibited, and as the final selection lay between Bruiser and two tom-cats, it follows that Bruiser was considered to be a better tom-cat than either of the cats were bulldogs."

Thomas did not like Bishop Tabb, who was calling on his aunt, but was willing to help entertain him even though the bishop was not in a receptive mood. One of his efforts is told about thus:

The curate was the new precentor and the bishop invited him to dinner. After dinner the bishop inquired: "Do you play bridge?"

"Oh, yes; at least, I haven't played a great deal, but I've read a lot about it. Ha! ha!"

"Then you'd like to take a hand?"

"Oh, yes. Ha! Ha!"

When they went into the drawing-room the tables were got ready and the bishop and the curate sat at the same table and were cut for partners.

The dealer, who was on the left of the curate, declared no trumps.

The bishop doubled and led an ace of hearts. Dummy played the four of hearts, and

The curate threw the ace of clubs and cried SNAP.

### TALES OF WAR

**Tales of War.** By Lord Dunsany. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net (gold).

Lord Dunsany, he who used to tell us such wondrous tales of strange and distant lands, and yet more wondrous tales of gods, mysterious, grim, and implacable, has long been silent. Lord Dunsany, dramatist and prose poet, gave place for a time, it would seem, to Captain Lord Dunsany of the 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusileers on active service, first at Gallipoli, then in France. But that giving way was only apparent; in the soldier the gifts and extraordinarily vivid imagination of the writer were not submerged, and now he comes forward once more, bringing us this slender volume, "Tales of War."

But slender though it is, it contains no less than thirty-two sketches. And one can only wish with fervor most devout and most sincere that at least nine out of every ten of our present-day writers could be forced to study this book and learn thereby how much, how very much, may be expressed in a few pages, when not a phrase fails of its due effect, and not a syllable is useless or wasted. For Lord Dunsany is one of the very small company of those who are in truth artists in words. Consider, if you will, that wonderful little vignette called "The Splendid Traveler." How many writers have attempted to describe an airplane, winging its way homeward, just at sunset? And what one among them all has produced a picture at once so clear, so vivid, and so full of the wonder and mystery of flight as this he draws? "Sheer out of romance he came through the golden evening," writes our soldier author. And No Man's Land; in story after story, book after book, men have tried to show us the country lying between the trenches, "one of the nightmare countries;" but few if any of them have given us such a vision as this of that place where "the lost lands lie unburied gazing up at the winds; and the lost woods stand like skeletons all grotesque in the solitude." As sharply contrasted with this picture as an angel might be with the devil or Albert of Belgium with Wilhelm of Germany, are the beautiful little water colors of Spring. Spring in England; as the men of Daleswood remembered it, when, surrounded by the enemy and prepared to die, they yet felt that they must leave some picture of their beloved little village; Spring when the violets came, which is "the perfect time to see England;" Spring in France, "when the orchards blossomed "with a beauty as fresh and surprising as though nothing like it before had ever adorned countless countries." But these tales are tales of war, and so the author leaves the spaces where Spring reigns, and turns to "the great spaces to which Spring cannot come," and in one of the quietest, yet most bitter, of indictments writes of "Spring and the Kaiser."

Lord Dunsany is not only a lover and poet of nature: humanity not merely shares but dominates the interest in these tales. The little sketch "Two Songs" symbolises well the feeling which now links England and France; the talk between the sergeant and the private which is called simply "England" is like a ray of light, showing us the depths of their souls, and thereby something of that of the nation to which they belong, a ray of light clearer even than that which illuminates "The English Spirit" or the sketch that tells what happened to Dick Cheeser, ex-plowboy, on the night of the 27th. And if we see here the English and the French, we are also shown the Hun. Few stories of the war are so real, so full of a tense and deadly quiet drama, as is that one which relates what occurred in "The House of Herr Schnitzelhaarer," while "Two Degrees of Envy" tells vividly of the differences between an English and a German trench, for Lord Dunsany is always and naturally dramatic; never theatrical. Whether he is writing of Charlie Chaplin, shown on the screen in a large hall near the line, or of the funeral of von Richthofen, when the chivalry of English airmen paid such remarkable tribute to a brave and fallen foe, or of "A Walk Through the Trenches," always there comes to the reader that thrill which is the very essence of drama. The few paragraphs which compose "Weeds and Wire" suffice to epitomise the very heart of the waste and ruin of it all.

Though they must have been written, many of them, during the dark days of the war, and one at least bears internal evidence of having come into existence during the horror-fraught days of the German offensive of last March, never once nor in a single one of them is there a note of discouragement. The perfect confidence in coming victory never swerves nor wavers for a single second. The triumph which but a scanty nine months ago seemed to be within the Kaiser's very grasp, Lord Dunsany with true prophetic insight describes as "The Last Mirage." If he writes of "The Road" which the English working party was building at X when the shells fell among them, it is to see as in a vision that road stretching on and ever onward, until at last it goes through "a mighty city." And along it rides "a tired procession" bearing high the flags of the Allies. And in the van of that procession, before the flags and before the Generals, gazing interestedly at the statues of Kings with which it is bordered, go "the ghosts of the working party that was killed at X"—they who had made the road.

### MAGGIE OF VIRGINSBURG

**Maggie of Virginsburg.** By Helen R. Martin. New York: The Century Company. $1.90 (gold).

In Mrs. Martin's earlier delightful stories of "The Pennsylvania Dutch" she showed in each successive volume a growing power to give to American fiction something better than entertaining studies of provincial dialects and manners, like the school of "parochial fiction" produced in our country a decade or two ago. She has not only delved into a rich vein of American folklife, but she has also developed in this latest novel the artistry, the grasp of national traits and of human drama, to present adequately significant phases of social conflict in American life.

The initial complication in the plot, which entangles the life of the tempestuous and ardent little Margaret in the sordid home tyranny of her foster relatives, is an emphatic rebuttal of the theory insisted upon by a certain class of fiction writers today, who assume that effective fiction can be developed only through a plot of absolute and sensational novelty, full of surprising episodes. The change of babies in the cradle is one of the oldest plot devices in fiction, but Mrs. Martin has created a set of characters so individual and convincing that this ancient plot device fits into the organic whole with the inevitableness of life. The character of the hero, Henry Butz, daringly developed as the illegitimate son of an artist and idealist, the result of a fugitive love affair with the "dumb" rustic mother, might be criticised as of improbable origin. That so distinguished a reformer, so intrepid an idealist, should spring from such parentage seems less consistent than that Maggie should develop into the irresistible little insurgent she is as a reaction from her highbred ancestry.


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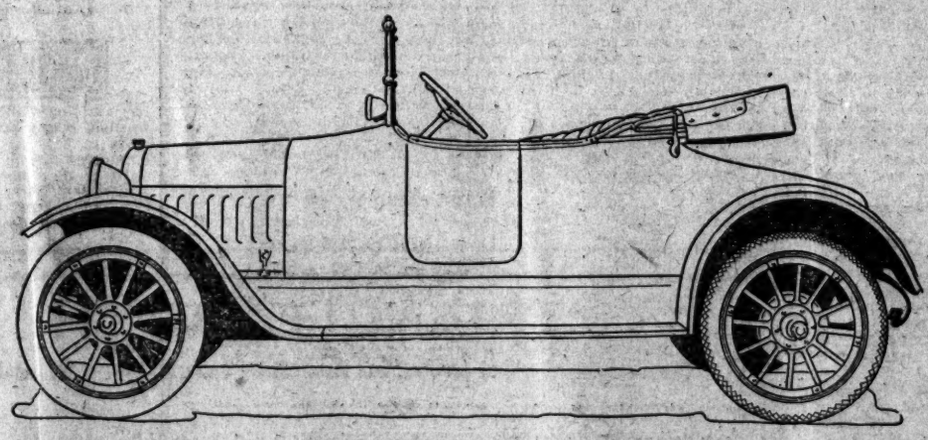

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# DREAD TYPHUS APPEARS IN CENTRAL SIBERIA

## American Red Cross There Works With Russians To Stamp Out This Plague

## URGE ANTI-TYPHUS TRAIN

### Dr. Teusler Reports Emergencies Pressing In Western Siberia And Calls For All Haste

*(From The Japan Advertiser)*

Vladivostok, Dec. 11.—Preparations are being made by the Siberian Commission to meet the needs for relief in Western Siberia and Manchuria reported to Vladivostok by Bishop H. St. George Tucker, director of the Department of Civil Affairs.

Bishop Tucker recently returned from western Siberia after an extensive trip during which he made a thorough survey of the situation. Coming home he turned south at Harbin and went on to Japan where he was called by his church duties.

He sent to Red Cross headquarters here a full estimate of the quantities of shoes and clothing to be delivered at Manchuria, Irkutsk and Omsk. The refugee work in Siberia is now divided for administrative purposes into East and West Siberia. Bishop Tucker reported that immediate relief is necessary for the Trans-Baikal Cossacks in the villages between Manchuria Station and Chita, in the East Siberian district. The American Red Cross was asked to extend help to about 8,500 people and plans are now under way in Vladivostok for immediate relief to 1,500, while further preparations will be made to extend this relief work as rapidly as can be done under the existing transportation difficulties.

**Relief Plans Outlined**

In Western Siberia the Red Cross has undertaken the following:

(1) Aid in the purchase of clothing supplies for the refugee office at Irkutsk.

(2) Relief of non-Russian refugees.

(3) Relief of a group of Petrograd children. Many hundreds of these were sent to East Russia from Petrograd for safety at a time when the Bolshevik outrages were beginning to create horror and chaos in European Russia. The American Red Cross found these children in seven different cities, unprovided for and in great danger as well as in dire need. They will be entirely under the care and control of the Red Cross. Underwear, shirts, trousers, and shoes are being secured in Vladivostok, and these hapless youngsters, who are the victims of war's horrors, will be given the best possible attention.

(4) The Red Cross is extending medical aid in several places where epidemic diseases have broken out. Typhus is reported at Omsk, Novonikolaevsk and Chelyabinsk. In these sections the American Red Cross is operating with the Russians.

**Relief Train At Omsk**

Relief train No. 4, which is now ready to leave Vladivostok, carries large amounts of medical and clothing supplies. Relief train No. 3, in charge of Mr. J. R. Reifsneider, one of the members of the Japanese unit which came here early in the work, has reached Omsk and has delivered along the line much needed supplies.

A direct wire received from Dr. R. B. Teusler, chairman of the Siberian Commission, American Red Cross, dated at Ekaterinburg, December 5, shows the pressing emergencies which exist in Western Siberia and to relieve which the Red Cross is bending its efforts.

Dr. Teusler urged that the Commission's relief train No. 4 be sent through with all possible speed. He declared that conditions in the hospitals at Ekaterinburg and Chelyahinsk are terrible, due primarily to the absence of all medicines, medicaments and surgical dressings.

**To Fight Typhus**

Dr. Teusler also urged that the special anti-typhus train which is being sent out by the Allied forces under the charge of the American Red Cross be started at the earliest possible moment.

As an illustration of the great needs existing in Western Siberia for the simplest necessities, he asked for one ton of soap and at least four tons of sulphur to be forwarded immediately. He also called for all the dentists who could be sent out.

This telegram from Dr. Teusler follows a message from him on November 25 in which he advises strongly against the eastern Red Cross chapters discontinuing their production of surgical dressings and other similar supplies. He informed the commission that the Czechs are practically without surgical dressings and the Russian hospitals are entirely stripped. Since then there has come word that the new Russian forces though fighting bravely against the Bolsheviki, are sorely handicapped by the absence of stretchers, bandages and surgical dressings of all kinds. That they are already going into the fight is a proof of their readiness to sacrifice themselves.

The Red Cross will put through its supply trains as quickly as possible in the face of disorganised conditions on the Trans-Siberian road.

# PEKING LOSES OPTIMISM WHILE TWO SIDES BICKER

## Tuan Chi-jui, Despite Professions Of Peace, Is still An Obstacle

*(From Our Own Correspondent)*

Peking, December 25.—There is increasing anxiety here as to the relations between North and South. The comparative optimism of a few days ago is losing its brighter colors, and tinges of a very dark shade are finding their way into the picture. There is nothing like the general confidence that followed the presentation of the aide-memoire.

The change has come about through several causes. First, the long delay of North and South with respect to the meeting of the Conference, at Nanking or Shanghai, as the case may be. This delay was in some measure understandable, so long as there seemed to be reasonable grounds for it; but the circulation of the Government's position in the minds of moderate men is now rather regarded as the Government's last word in the bargaining. Even so, there are signs that the Government will go even further to meet the South, for it is now understood that the Government is inclined to make terms on the subject of the representation to Europe, though exactly what terms it would be very difficult to say.

A second disconcerning factor in the situation is Dr. Wu Ting-fang's despatch to Sir John Jordan. The disconcertment arises not so much from the contents of the despatch as from the fact of its having been sent. It is firmly believed here that in everything he does Dr. Wu Ting-fang is guided by others, ruled by them indeed, and that this despatch is not the act of a wise statesman acting on his own best and maturest judgment, but a dictated thing, and as such it is regarded as a species of defiance of the Government, and a determination to wring more out of the Government in the way of concessions. The view taken is that the South has the advantage of position in the game. The Government feels, in view of the aide-memoire, that it is bound to move in the direction of peace; the South knows that the Government feels this, and so it can put on the screw and get more out of the Government. It is the Government rather than the South that is under the compulsion of the aide-memoire. And this is all the more true in that the document was presented simultaneously to Peking and Canton.

There is very little doubt here that the President is anxious for peace, and that he will make almost any concession to get it; but he has to consider other people. General Tuan Chi-jui is still in Peking. It is noteworthy that when he differed from General Li Yuan-hung he went off to Tientsin, and he did the same when he disapproved of General Feng Kuo-chang's policy. Now, however, he stays in Peking, and there is no question that he is pulling as many strings as he can, in spite of his recent "change of heart" and adoption of a pacifist policy. Thus, the President has not a free hand. Take an example. The Tuchun of Shensi is hopelessly incompetent and vicious; no more use as an administrator, it has been said, than a mud Buddha. It is in his province that chaos and disorder are at their worst. Yet he is not dismissed. Why? Presumably because he is a crony of General Tuan Chi-jui's. The President is struggling to get the militaristic grip off the Government, but it is very hard work, especially with a treasury practically empty, and certain to be emptier still if the military men in the provinces lay an embargo on the sending of funds to Peking.

The Government is trying to stave off a second aide-memoire; but nevertheless it is very widely felt, by moderate men, that nothing but a very pointed communication from the Allied Legations can bring an end to the present deadlock. What is more, the pointed remarks are coming, and will be presented in a few days.

# MARINE ENGINEERS GAME FOR HOSPITAL TOMORROW

## Football Club To Play 'Rest Of Shanghai' At Annual Benefit Match

The Marine Engineers Charity Cup game between teams representing the Shanghai Football Club and "The Rest of Shanghai" will be played at the Shanghai Recreation Club grounds tomorrow afternoon. The match, scheduled for Christmas Day, was postponed on account of rain. Over 1,000 tickets have been sold. The gate receipts and money realised from sales of tickets will go to the Shantung Road Hospital. The kickoff will be at 2:45 o'clock.

### *Football Today*

The Jewish Recreation Club and Willows football teams will play a Second League game this afternoon at Hongkew Park at 2:30 o'clock. The Jewish Recreation Club team will be as follows:

D. Whiteman, H. J. Sanft, J. B. Katz, R. A. Komaroff, C. Fuxman, E. J. Moalem, M. Sternberg, A. Ruskin, H. Abrahams, A. Misia and H. Whitgob.

Reserves: G. Tuttelman, H. Whitgob and S. Kriger.

### *Shanghai Harriers' Club*

The Shanghai Harriers' Club's open Road Race, postponed last week, will be held about the China New Year, according to present plans. The race has been cut down from ten to six miles and it is the intention of the Club to add to the prizes given. Among the entrants for the event it is understood there will be between 10 and 20 men from Nanyang College.

The Harriers will have a slow run of five miles on Saturday afternoon, starting from Hongkew Park

### *New Year's Racing*

There will be racing at the Shanghai Race Club today and tomorrow. The first saddling bell will be rung at 11:15 and three races are scheduled each day. The total net proceeds will go to the Siberian Comforts Fund.

There will be cash sweeps and win and place pari-mutuels on each race.

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# The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

*Gloomy and squally weather on our coasts.*

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 1, 1919


## The New Year And The World Outlook

WHILE the year that has just closed has been the most eventful since creation, the year that is to follow it promises to be still more pregnant with meaning. We are entering upon the most impressive period in the life of the world. We chronicle the reactions of the war from which the world has just been delivered, but the war is no longer the dominating event. What is of infinitely greater moment are the elemental forces which the volcano has released. Those forces are seen in their fiercest aspect in Russia; and they are gathering strength in Germany, to which the Bolshevik movement has spread. It is one of the ironies of history that Germany herself should now be the victim of the very movement for whose support in Russia her rulers spent millions.

The Allied governments and peoples today recognise in this movement an insidious danger to the liberties of a large section of humanity and the retarding of the world's progress. It is the greatest and most complex problem confronting the Allies. Latest advices indicate that the Allied Powers have no disposition further to intervene militarily in Russia, while as regards Germany, we are told that von Hindenburg has rallied round him forces that are marching to Berlin, where history promises to be made within the next few weeks.

No one can deny that the Bolshevik and Soviet movements require delicate handling. The governments and peoples of all Allied countries, of course, will never relinquish their claim on Germany for full reparation and restitution. The Allies must eventually collect the debt which Germany owes the nations she nas grievously wronged, but there can be little doubt that Bolshevism will cause the payment of Germany's debt to be deferred.

A dual danger confronts the Allied governments in the event of their intervening militarily in Russia and Germany. In the first place, there is the ever present danger of internal troubles arising in the countries of the Allies where there is already some evidence of Bolshevism, and secondly, Allied intervention will furnish the leaders of Bolshevism with the desired excuse to hold up the Allies as the exponents of aggression. The Bolsheviki, of course, are clamoring for the "self-determination," principle but their method of putting it into practice amounts to nothing less than "self-extermination." Precisely how and when the Bolshevik cancer is going to be dealt with cannot be foretold. Prophecy is profitless. We must wait and see.

Leaving aside for the moment the situation in Russia and Germany, it would be legitimate on the opening day of the new year to reflect on some of the vast changes that are going to be born of the war. In the forefront of these changes stand a new system of diplomacy and the establishment of the League of Nations, which in effect will amount to an International Court of Law, armed with full powers to arbitrate and decide international disputes in the same manner in which disputes between individuals and corporations are settled by courts of law. This International Court of Law will be equipped with the requisite instrument to enforce its will on parties to the dispute and to effect execution of its decisions. This is the only hope of peace held out to humanity in the future. If the future held in prospect a repetition of the 1914-1918 nightmare, then surely the world would seriously think of suicide as a happy issue out of all its afflictions. But the world cannot contemplate this possibility. The opinion is now unanimous that things can never be what they were before the war, else all the ocean of blood and tears will have flowed in vain.

At the Peace Conference that is to open this month, the great object of the Allies, and that by which future generations will judge their efforts, will be the discovery of the only avenue and the only road by which world peace can be placed beyond the jeopardy of the ambitions and rivalries of selfish and mischief-making interests, forces, individuals or nations. And this discovery must be made and its establishment accomplished during the year that has opened today. Naturally, all else fades into insignificance when compared with the vastness of this noble task, but in looking upon what Democracy has done during the past four years there would be no hesitation in saying that it will prove worthy of the solemn trust that is immediately before it were it not for one thing—Bolshevism.

On this day millions of hearts will swell with gratitude, relief and thankfulness that humanity has passed through what we all believe to have been its most menacing phase with safety. The year 1918 will for ever remain the most dramatic in history. It began in gloom, which deepened as the weeks passed, until in March and April the sky seemed blacker than at any time since the war was began. Europe faced disaster, and the world held its breath. Yet within four month the entire face of things was changed. The Allied retreat was converted into victory. May we not hope, in similar case, that the new nightmare of Bolshevism, will fade away as quickly in the New Year as the Prussian nightmare did in the Old?

## Correspndence

### Students Protest

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—The news of the transfer of the American Brewers' Association to China has filled our hearts with the deepest concern. Allow us the freedom to express our strong hope that American brewerles will stay out of China. We think that all Western friends have fully appreciated what we have suffered from opium, which we have long fought to exclude. We believe that the introduction of the American brewery industry into China would result in filling this country with drunkards instead of opium smokers. Since England realised the great danger of opium injuring the manhood of the Chinese, she has helped China to prohibit the opium trade. America is now regarded everywhere as the moral vindicator. We hope that she will prevent the transfer of the American Brewers' Association activities to China right in the beginning. America in this respect would beat England a mile, if she would do so.

Although representing only the interest and sentiment of a small group of Chinese students, we earnestly appeal to you to use your influence as "a live newspaper devoted to progress in China" to radiate a wider protest to foreign residents in this country. Very cordially yours,

THE STUDENTS OF SHANGHAI COLLEGE.
December 28, 1918.

### Against The Brewers

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—The other day we noted that the brewers, having been ousted in America, are planning to move to China. Having been born in a drunkard's house and reared in a beer-drinking community, I know somewhat about the terrible condition of homes and neighborhoods in which the people drink liquor. I need not go into details along this line as most of the readers know that the use of liquor degrades people. I would appeal to every reader of this article to do something against the approach of this awful monster. China has been fighting the opium traffic for a number of years. We are glad for what has been accomplished in that line.

We all agree that the Chinese people need all the intelligence they have to establish themselves as a Republic; we know there is poverty enough in China without this means of its increase; we are sure there are enough poor souls eternally lost without this added cause of their destruction. Shall we allow John Barleycorn to enter China without opposition? Shall he prey on the millions of China and we stand idly by?

I full well realise that China's government is rather unsettled, yet I believe that something can be done to hinder the approach of this curse. Not knowing of a better plan I suggest the following:

First: That petitions signed by the Missionaries of the various countries be sent to the respective Consuls in China, asking them to use such power as they may possess with the Chinese Government to bring about some legislation barring the entrance of the liquor element in the form of these large concerns setting up business.

Second: That the Chinese Christians and all who have the interest of their country at heart send petitions to the various leaders in the Government asking for legislation against the liquor business. I should be pleased to have this plan or any better and more effective plan put into general operation.

I hereby appeal for the prayers and efforts of every Missionary, Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross worker and loyal Chinese in behalf of the present and eternal welfare of the Chinese people.

REV. JACOB H. SCHAFFER.
Kihsien, Honan.
December 20, 1918.

## 'The Chinese Puzzle'

### A New Play At The New Theater

*(From Our Own Correspondent)*

London, November 15.—Mr. Leon M. Lion has achieved a great triumph in the above play, for he is not only part-author but plays the leading character, Marquis Chi Lung.

In his portrayal he gives us Londoners a new and interesting glimpse of the Oriental character, particularly emphasising the cult of ancestor-worship. The play brings about the supreme triumph of this worship in saving a very difficult and complex situation. Mr. Lion has given himself scope for a very subtle rendering of this philosophic old man. He is full of wise saws and utterances, and quotations from Confucius and other learned men, and yet withal he has a deep commonsense and profound understanding of men and women. He thus dominates the play and this is the character we most love and admire.

The principal scenes occur in a large country house in England. Week-end visitors are gathered together, including Marquis Chi Lung, who has really come down to arrange secretly a loan from the British Government for the Chinese navy. It is all important that this deal should be kept secret. The Marquis is to meet an eminent financial authority and the hostess' son, who is a representative of the Foreign Office. The delicate task allotted to the latter, is to be the test of his diplomacy.

To go back some years, it is necessary to inform the reader that the dead father of the budding diplomatist in question, resided in Peking, and had been incidentally of great service to Marquis Chi Lung by helping him to recover his ancestral tomb. This Chi Lung never forgets, and he has been waiting the opportunity for years to prove his gratitude to the family of the De La Hayes.

To return to the story, the young diplomat, needless to say, is in love, and the lady of his choice is also staying in the house. There is, however, something mysterious about her, and something rather indefinite, but love is blind and the lover is quite oblivious. The position, however, becomes more acute, when the young girl's mother—an adventuress—pays a surprise visit also to the country house and interviews her daughter secretly. She tells the latter that in order to save her mother's financial position possession must be obtained of the secret document now being prepared in the adjoining Chinese room, so that a foreign power is advised first of its contents. The daughter is an unwilling tool, but is so dominated by the mother, and the fear that her lover may discover her mother's position, that she is forced against her will to consent.

She does not abstract the document however, but photographs it with her kodak, and the photo is duly despatched by the agency of the spy mother to the foreign government. Blame fastens itself upon the young diplomat. He is displaced and has to leave the Foreign Office. This preys upon his mind and he uses every endeavor to find out the culprit, so as to clear himself, but without result. Never suspecting for a moment his affianced, he marries her.

Her life now becomes a torture. She has not the moral courage to confess her fault, and so is a prey to the constant twinges of conscience.

Her husband all the time is trying to discover the answer to the riddle of the missing document—the Chinese Puzzle, in fact. Some months elapse and then he invites all the same guests again to another week-end reunion. He means to try if, by any means, the mystery can be solved. This he hopes to do by getting from the guests exact details of how they spent every hour of that eventful day. Chi Lung is also a guest and suspects the wife, in fact, has proof of it from documents obtained through the agency of the Chinese Secret Service. He determines in his subtle Oriental way to sacrifice the wife of his friend and expose her duplicity.

And then in a magnificent scene, pregnant with feeling, he recalls his old friend, the young man's father, and what the latter had done for him in the matter of the ancestral worship. He decides in a flash he will not give the young wife away. In a still further dramatic scene he discloses to the company present that it was his camera, and that he was the thief of his own document and sent it away to a representative of the Foreign Power.

It is a supreme act of dissembling, but the young man is saved, although horrified at his old friend's presumable crime. The wife realises what Chi Lung has done for her. The play of the emotions in these compelling scenes was magnificent.

Mr. Lion is supported by a splendid cast, Miss Ethel Irving taking the part of the soul-wracked wife. But Mr. Lion's acting is what stands out most, for it thrills one with its subtle blending of Orient and Occident.

I hope Mr. Lion will one day take the "Chinese Puzzle" to Shanghai for I am sure you will all delight in the unravelling of its clever plot, as did your London correspondent.

## Indian Leaders Dubious On Home Rule

*(Literary Digest)*

The much-heralded plan for Home Rule for India, which owes its inception to Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, and Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, has certainly not been "damned with faint praise." The Anglo-Indians have unsparingly condemned it, so too, have the extreme element in Bengal. Perhaps it might be said that leaders of Indian thought have "praised it with faint damn."

Briefly, the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme provides for the gradual introduction of Home Rule for India, first by admitting Indians to a larger extent than at present into local and municipal bodies, then into the provincial councils, and finally into the supreme legislative body in India, the Viceroy's council. For the present, the Anglo-Indian majority is carefully safe-guarded, but with time and education Indians are to receive more power. Three facts stand out clearly from the discussions of the scheme. First, there is little disposition on the part of any one to withhold from the authors credit for making an honest attempt to solve a difficult problem. Secondly, even the most advanced Nationalist leaders are not anxious entirely to reject the scheme, though some of them at first took that view. Thirdly, moderate as well as advanced leaders feel that the proposals do not go far enough, and insist upon greater or less modification. A scrutiny of the views expressed oy leaders belonging to various parties at once makes these three points clear.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea, who at one time was known as a "red radical," and who for many years has been a caustic critic of British administration of India, has welcomed the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms as "a momentous historical document." Speaking at the Indian Association meeting in Calcutta, he declared, as reported in his newspaper, the Calcutta Bengali:

"We may think that in some important respects it (the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme) needs modification, but speaking for myself, I have no hesitation in saying, and I trust I may be allowed to speak for you, that it marks a definite stage, it may be the first stage, toward the progressive realisation of responsible government."

That is precisely the attitude adopted by Sir Dinshaw Eduljl Wacha, the Indian industrialist, economist, and political leader; Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, and, like Sir Dinshaw, an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and other equally eminent Indian leaders. In a manifesto issued by them and condensed in the Madras Indian Review they declare:

"The proposed scheme forms a complicated structure capable of improvement in some particulars, especially at the top, but is nevertheless a progressive measure. The reforms are calculated to make the provinces of British India reach the goal of complete responsible government . . . On the whole, the proposals are evolved with great forethought and conceived in a spirit of genuine sympathy with Indian political aspirations, for which the distinguished authors are entitled to the country's gratitude."

On the contrary, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the great Indian Nationalist leader, professes to be greatly disappointed with the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme, and urges in his paper, the Poona Mahratta:

"The necessity of standing fast by the Indian National Congress ideal and to make efforts for its realisation by making every endeavor to place the question before the British public who are the ultimate judges in this case and whose decisions the Cabinet and the bureaucracy are bound to obey."

Mr. Tilak has been able to carry the main body of the Indian National Congress with him, with the result that Mr. Bannerjea and others of like mind have felt constrained to secede from that organisation. He and his friends not only demand much more than do Indian leaders of the opposite school, but they also ask that a time limit of fifteen years be definitely prescribed by parliamentary statute, at the end of which period India should automatically be given full control over her domestic affairs. On the other hand, Mr. Bannerjea and his colleagues are contented to achieve responsible government by a series of stages to be determined, from time to time, by the actual progress of Indians toward that goal. But, as already stated, they are not contented to leave the scheme as it stands. The Hon. V. S. Srinavasa Sastri writes for them in The Servant of India (Poona):

"There are great defects in the scheme which must be remedied before we can accord enthusiastic approval. We can not consent to leave the government of India absolutely untouched by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. . . . The country attaches the greatest possible importance to fiscal autonomy, on which no definite recommendation is made in the report on constitutional reforms."

It is important to note that the cleavage in Indian opinion is political, not racial nor religious. Among those who are siding with Mr. Tilak are Indians of all races and creeds, and the same is essentially true of the other school. That the advanced Moslem view is the same as the advanced Hindu view will be apparent from a comparison of the following quotation from a statement made in the Indian Review (Madras) by the Hon. Muhammad Ali Junnah, an ex-President of the All-India Moslem League, with the extract from Mr. Tilak's paper:

"We should treat the report and the scheme contained in it with due respect and serious consideration and concentrate all our forces and energies with a view to focus the public opinion of the country in the direction of securing these vital changes; then, if we are all agreed, I feel confident that the scheme will have to be modified. Criticism and discussion are expressly invited on the subject, and the Cabinet and Parliament will give effect to the changes that we may seek."

Anglo-Indian opinion, expressed in the London Round Table, holds that 95 percent in India oppose Home Rule:

"The masses care not one whit for politics; Home Rule they do not understand. They prefer the English district magistrate. They only ask to remain in eternal and bovine quiescence. They feel confidence in the Englishman because he has always shown himself the 'Protector of the Poor,' and because he is neither Hindu nor Mussulman, and has a reputation for honesty."

## The Magyar Cromwell

### Count Tisza's Stormy Career Of Dictatorship

*(London Daily Chronicle)*

Count Tisza's assassination can hardly take anyone by surprise. Once revolution began in Budapest it was almost inevitable. He was the chief of the Magyar oligarchs—that semi-feudal aristocracy of landed magnates without equal or parallel in Europe for systematic and cynical oppression. For years he had been the grim, masterful and determined opponent of popular rights, whether to Magyar or Slav. He stood for the particular fatal compact with Germany.

More, perhaps, than any other individual in Europe he was responsible for this war. In the eyes of the masses, now stung to revolution by famine, misery, and defeat, he must have seemed the very incarnation of everything evil in the evil system that has brought about not only its own ruin, but the ruin of half Europe.

Tisza has been called the Magyar Cromwell—an epithet applied to him with some truth as far back as 1910, when, as Speaker of the House, he was bullying the Hungarian Chamber. But he was a sort of inverted Cromwell, a man of iron will and ferocious temperament, who flinched at nothing that would enhance, first, the interests of the landed oligarchy, of which he was the chief, and, second, of the principle of Magyar domination over the subject and neighboring nationalities.

**A Pro-German Dictatorship**

His party was the curiously named Party of Work, which stood, in home politics, for the reactionary feudal Magyar Junker class, and, in foreign affairs, for an aggressive policy in association with Berlin. Since 1910 this party has "made" the elections in its favor in the usual way—there was no secret ballot—and has had an overwhelming majority in Parliament. Tisza, as its leader, was dictator of Hungary.

At home his dictatorship was exercised in resisting franchise reform. Even after his dismissal last year by the young Emperor, who saw clearly the need of a freer franchise, Tisza used his Parliamentary majority to block the path, and the eventual Reform Act was almost a farcical measure.

A workman, for example, to get the vote must have remained in the employ of a firm for a minimum number of years.

Abroad his dictatorship worked for war in close concert with Germany. He was present at the now famous council that met in Berlin in July, 1914, and decided to set the whole world aflame. Throughout the war Count Tisza and his party were preliminarily the war party, and the main bulwark in Hungary of German policy. He had pledged himself to keep the Magyars solid for Potsdam and to use the subject peoples of Hungary as cannon fodder. He kept his word.

**Calvinist And Sportsman**

Even after his fall from office he has the power above the Throne, and he held tenaciously to his purpose. Only a few weeks ago he went to Bosnia-Herzegovina and tried, in vain, the effect of saber-rattling, even at that late hour, upon the Slavs. All the more significant, then, was his admission on October 17 last in the Lower House that "we have lost the war." When Tisza despaired, all was indeed lost.

A curious personality, Tisza combined intense religiosity with the fire-eating truculence of a professional bully and the enthusiasm for sport of an English squire. Like many of the Magyar nobles, he was a Calvinist; it is probable that he was drawn by religious sympathy towards the Lutheran Hohenzollerns. He was a lover of hunting and horse-racing, and practised sincerely what many of his fellow-nobles took up as an affectation of things English.

Except for M. Clemenceau, he was the last of the statesmen duellists of the Continent. He fought more duels than Bismarck; three are reported in one year; and failing sight and the necessity for wearing dark spectacles hardly mitigated this ferocious propensity; in spite of bad sight his skill as a swordsman was surprising; he was even reported to be preparing another duel at the last. But he had as little fear as scruple, and on several occasions had to face the assassin's bullet. It is hardly more than a fortnight ago that he was shot at in Budapest on his return from Sarajevo. He then said that the next attempt might succeed, but that his life was "in God's hands."


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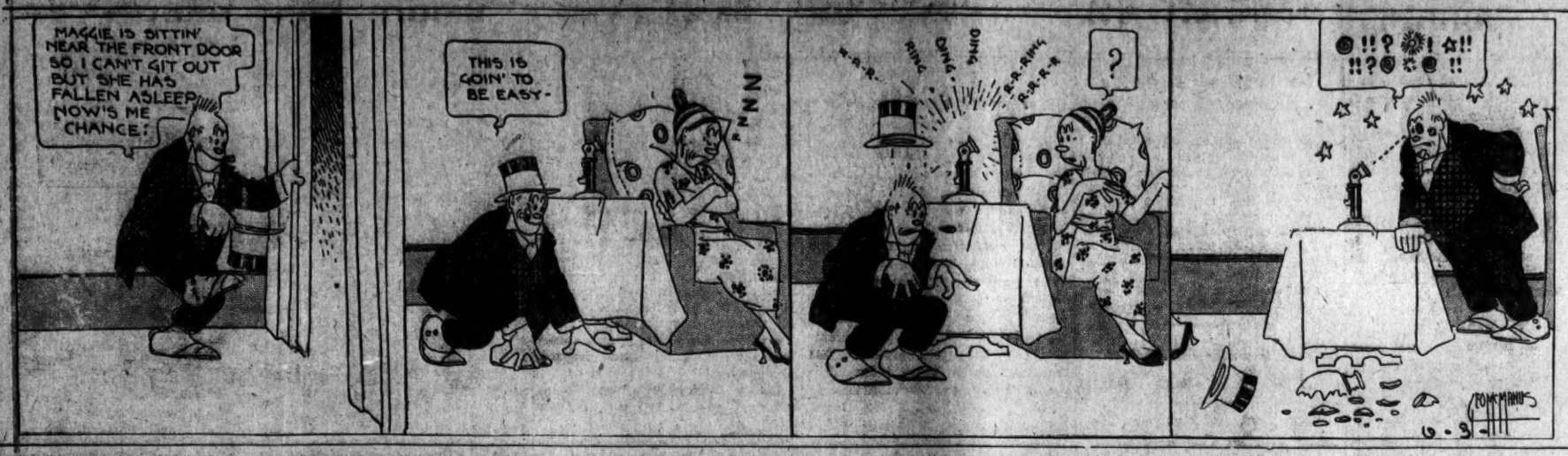
## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus




## Daily Home Magazine Page

*Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers* — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

### The Oldest Almanac

There is in the British Museum an almanac three thousand years old—probably the oldest almanac in the world. It was found in one of the buried tombs of Egypt; the owner must have valued it, since he had it buried with him.

It is written on papyrus, in columns, and there are twenty-five pages well preserved. Its chief purpose was to inform its owner whether each day was lucky or unlucky for any sort of enterprise. Certainly it was not so important to know that a certain day was the fifth day of Tobi, with a new moon and a prospect of rain, as to know that it was a day when you must not start on a journey, look at a rat, wash yourself with water, or even go outdoors before daylight.

This almanac was no brief yearly affair, but was planned for four years, and gave for that period the dates of the fixed and movable feasts, of which the Egyptians had a great number. It was issued for the four years following the fifty-seventh year of Rameses the Great.

The days are written in red ink, and each one is followed by three characters—morning, day, evening, each with its significant mark to denote prosperous, indifferent, adverse; the first sign is in black ink, and the others are in red.

For example, the twenty-fifth of Thoth is marked "Good, good, middling," with the caution, "Do not go outdoors in the evening"; the fortunate qualities of the day apparently declined with the sun. And in another month is a day of which it is declared, "A child born on this day will die a prince of the people."

When you consider how little a person has to do with the choice of his birthday, it is discouraging to find so many dangers awaiting an unlucky selection; one day assured your death in the jaws of a crocodile, and another birthday meant that you would be eaten by a serpent.

The day of all days to be born was the fifth of Phamenoth, the day of the great feast in honor of Neith, the mother-god of Egypt. Herodotus wrote about that feast more than two thousand years ago. He calls it the Feast of Lamps, when every house must be illuminated.

The old almanac written a thousand years before Herodotus names the day on which the feast falls, and commends it as fortunate for all manner of undertakings, since all the gods and godesses were rejoicing and were well disposed toward mankind.

There were days when no one must go hunting or fishing, special days for eating beef and drinking wine, days when it was unlucky to travel, and one was marked "Do nothing at all today!"

### Embarrassing To Father

Little Tommy, who had been very carefully brought up, was sitting upon his father's knee in a crowded tramcar when a lady entered. "Madam," said Tommy, as he got off his father's knee, "will you accept my seat?"

### Weaning The Baby

By Brice Belden, M.D.

The weaning of a baby should be superintended by the physician. If weight is not properly gained, or if there are digestive disorders, the physician must adjust the constituents of the baby's food so as to correct the trouble. It is exceedingly risky for others to attempt to balance properly the fats, salts, protein, starches and sugar which enter into the composition of a child's food.

Five daily feedings at four hour intervals should be given. Nothing is given at night. The five meals are to be reduced to three as soon as expedient, first by omitting the second meal, and later the fourth meal, so that by the time the baby is two years old he will be having breakfast, a heavy meal in the middle of the day and a light meal at night.

The appearance of the teeth means that something in addition to milk is needed by the child. The continuance of an all liquid diet may spoil perfectly good teeth through lack of use, and general development suffer as well.

Broth is useful, provided it contains farinaceous food of some kind. Broth by itself is not advisable.

The best vegetables to use during the second year are spinach, potatoes, carrots and lettuce. Dried beans, peas and lentils are valuable. The fruits which should be given are apples, oranges and cooked bananas.

The water in which vegetables are boiled should itself be boiled down and added again to the vegetables when they are strained, as this water contains valuable salts.

Dry toast, zwieback, crackers and graham wafers are all useful additions to the diet.

After the second year eggs, minced meat, cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, turnips, asparagus, bread and rolls may be given.

### Everyday Romances

#### Emma; Who Remembered The Generals

By Dion Clayton Calthrop
(*London Daily Chronicle*)

A beautiful woman is Nature's greatest gift. An ugly woman is a Tragedy; but a plain woman is a Disaster. And Emma, from the pictorial point of view, was a Disaster.

But Nature, having a law of compensation, gave to Emma an overflowing measure of Romance.

Romance had no decorative appurtenances in Valonibrossa Terrace. You would as soon have thought of seeking her there as of meeting a poet with a Banking account, or see a fully robed Cardinal on a scooter; or watching a fairy purchase a horsehair sofa. But to Emma the Terrace glowed with golden possibilities, as, for instance, you never knew what might happen when you ran out to the post, or when, as once happened, the milkman, after an unusually political evening at the Spotted Dog, brought round the morning milk with rum in it.

And Emma dressed her Romance as best she could. She had a piece of moth eaten rabbit-skin which she alluded to as "my fur." She possessed a painfully obvious pearl necklace, which would have given any oyster a fit, which she kept in cotton-wool in a cigarette tin. And, above all, Emma wore a Guards' badge, even though she had the softest of hearts.

The war had, of course, touched Valonibrossa Terrace, and out of its grime and poverty, and sanitary dustbins, which were its avenue, glorious martial figures left inglorious houses, and came or did not come back, as the Fates decreed. Not one of them had ever looked at Emma, but she called them "Our Boys."

* * *

Emma filled the humble pursuit of salvery; that is to say, for a few shillings, and her keep she cleaned a four-story house, called and waited upon five lodgers and the two Miss Girdles, cleaned the boots, did the fires, and was at the beck and curse of everbody.

In spite of that, Emma herself, whenever she had the chance, cleaned herself and her own attic until they both shone.

Now, Emma's taste for soldiers ran high; Romance saw to that. She had conceived the idea of papering the walls of her attic with portions from the illustrated papers, and her bed faced pictures of men dying at their guns, and views of trenches and ruined villages; but in a line there were pasted her heroes, among them most prominently Sir Douglas Haig and Marshal Foch.

It was for these two Emma conceived the great idea. Secretly and at the expense of weeks of saving, she was knitting each of them a pair of socks.

"Winter comforts for our troops!" she would say as she put all her starved love into the stitches. "I'd lay me 'and on me 'eart and swear they forgets the Generals. You don't never see nothing about mufflers nor socks for them as has done the leading of Our Boys."

Emma was a little doubtful of the socks for General Foch. "Red, white and blue would make 'im too good a mark for them dirty snipers," she thought, for she had begun the socks a very long time ago, "and then, of course, though open work is very French, it wouldn't keep the wet out." It came to bright blue in the end, because "I know 'e's got blue eyes, from 'is picture."

* * *

It was more than a little lonely to live in Valonibrossa Terrace with a war going on and no young man, and never to be able to say on the rare Sunday out, "My boy's coming 'ome on leave next week." But the high purpose of the Generals' socks kept her heart up until one day they were finished.

And there they lay in tissue paper at the bottom of Emma's box, and she lay awake at night wondering how to send them.

And then as the grey mists of November hung about the streets, Romance, pitying Emma, performed her miracle.

It was a night when even the Terrace looked beautiful, when the dimmed street lamps seemed to hang in the air like low and friendly moons, when the ugliness of the houses was shrouded in a curtain of blue mist, and the pawnbroker's window, catching the light of a lamp, looked like a cave of Aladdin's jewels.

Emma (oh! how she thanked her Maker afterwards for it) had popped on her fur against the chill as she ran out to the post for one of the lodgers, and as she came in the misty shadows to the letter-box, there he stood. He leaned, rather, against the pillar-box, trench helmet, rifle, pack, everything, and covered with the glorious romantic loathsome mud of Flanders.

"Hie, you," he called, in a slightly thick voice, "where the purple sacrifice am I?"

"Valonibrossa Terrace, sir," Emma replied, gasping the words out. A soldier had spoken to her!

"Is it?" said the soldier, "Then 'ow the sufferin' 'Ebrides do you get out of it? I got to get to a bloomin' 'ut."

Visions of glory floated before Emma's eyes; she dared everything; she put forth all her great power of Romance. "You wait 'ere, sir," she said, "while I pop on me 'at, and I'll show you. You will wait, won't you?"

"Why, it's a bloomin' girl," said the soldier, as he lurched a little. "'Ere, Jemmima, I'm dead sleepy, that's wot I am. I'll wait. Get your 'at and 'urry, there's a darling."

* * *

She tore away and arrived breathless in her attic. Even at the risk of keeping him another second she dived into her box for her pearls, and her hands touched the sacred socks. "Never mind," she said, half weeping. "'E called me 'is darling, and 'e shall 'ave 'em. God bless 'im."

So Emma led the soldier to the nearest hut and he held her tight round the waist all the way, really because his feet were a little unsteady. And under a lamp, just before they arrived at the hut, Emma gave him the socks. His mind cleared for a moment, and his eyes fell upon Emma's plain, very plain, face raised to his. "Take 'em," she said almost savagely. "I made 'em for you. Take 'em."

The soldier bent over her, looking into her eyes. "Strike me," he said "you ain't much to look at, but your 'eart's all right. 'Ere!" And Emma felt his lips on hers. And then, as she stood there panting he was swallowed up in the mist.

And that night she knelt before the pictures of Sir Douglas Haig and Marshal Foch, and cried: "Oh, please forgive me gentlemen," she said with tears of joy running down her face. "But 'e kissed me, gentlemen, and I'd 'a' given 'im anything."

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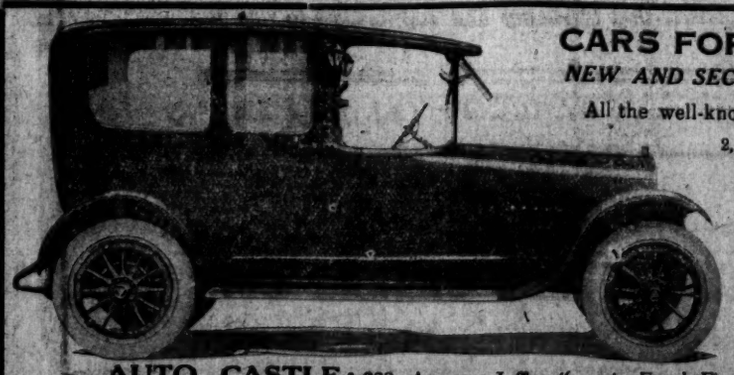
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# HOSPITAL AT NIKOLSK WILL COMBAT TYPHUS

### Inter-Allied Commission Decides To Put Up Institution With 200 Beds

Vladivostok, Siberia, December 17.—Plans for the establishment of a 200-bed hospital at Nikolsk, some 60 miles from Vladivostok, to combat the outbreak of typhus there were agreed on in principle by the Inter-Allied Sanitary Commission yesterday at an important conference in Vladivostok, called by the verbal order of General Otani, Imperial Japanese army, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces.

Dr. Seliesneff, surgeon in charge of the military hospital of Nikolsk, who came to Vladivostok to confer with the American Red Cross on the health situation of his city and district, was also a member of the conference.

The commission agreed to the establishment of the hospital and the care of 500 "contact" refugees at that point. They also unanimously agreed to approve of an allotment of $20,000 to defray the cost, this expense to be borne mutually by the Allies.

The Nikolsk typhus situation is one result of the coming there of a train of political and military prisoners from Samara early in November. A number of cases of typhus were found on this train when the American Red Cross took hold to relieve the inmates.

A large number of the typhus patients taken from the train were placed in the Russian military hospital at Nikolsk. Since then further cases of typhus have appeared in Nikolsk and the situation became of concern to the Allied forces in Siberia, from a military standpoint, as well as to the American Red Cross from the standpoint of its own relief work.

The Russian hospital has been badly overcrowded and the possibility of further outbreak of epidemic disease called for action to safeguard the health of this part of Siberia. The senior medical officers of the Allied forces were called into conference to act on the establishment of a 200-bed Inter-Allied anti-typhus hospital by the American Red Cross at Nikolsk.

At the meeting yesterday it was decided to recommend the establishment of the hospital immediately. Dr. Fred P. Manget, director of the medical bureau for Eastern Siberia, American Red Cross, estimated that $20,000 would be necessary to equip and outfit the hospital and handle the typhus situation in the city of Nikolsk.

The Red Cross will supervise the establishment of the institution which, when it is ready for operation, will be put in charge of Dr. Seliesneff, chief surgeon of the present Russian hospital at Nikolsk, and will be handled by a staff of Russian doctors and nurses.

There are several buildings at Nikolsk any one of which may be used for the new hospital. One building is near the present Russian military hospital occupied by the Japanese. Dr. Joshua Rosett, director of the anti-typhus expedition about to leave Vladivostok in a specially-equipped train, is now on his way to Nikolsk to arrange for the carrying-out of the new hospital project. Dr. Rosett and Dr. Manget visited Nikolsk last week to look into the typhus situation. At that time a tentative arrangement was concluded with the chief surgeon of the Japanese hospital by which 70 or more convalescents could be taken from the overcrowded Russian hospital and put into the building occupied by the Japanese. The carrying out of this has been abandoned in view of the equipping of the new hospital. Into this hospital there are now ready to be placed 120 cases of typhus.

The Nikolsk situation will be thoroughly handled by the establishment of the new hospital, which will be in a position to deal with every case as it arises.

## *News Brevities*

Lai Yin-chun, chief of the bureau of secret service men attached to the office of the Defense Commissioner in Lunghua, has been missing since Sunday, when he was ordered to perform certain official duties. Great anxiety is felt by his colleagues, as he has a large number of enemies among the political refugees in the Settlement.

* * *

Mr. Yuan Ko-ting, the son of the late Yuan Shih-k'ai, arrived in Shanghai yesterday. He is on his way to Peking, where he expects to enter political life, it is understood.

* * *

Captain V. Holland, R. F. C., formerly of the Customs statistical department, is returning to Shanghai shortly, it is learned.

* * *

Mr. A. W. J. Watt, accountant of the Hankow office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been transferred to Tsingtao.

* * *

Two claims have been filed in the United States Consular Court against the Manchurian American Trading Company. One is filed by Miss Josephine Collaco for two months' wages alleged due and the other is brought by S. A. Hardoon, asking Tls. 250, claimed due as rent, and eviction from the premises.

* * *

Dr. George Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, Prof. W. J. Hutchins of Oberlin College and Mr. Charles S. Bishop, of the Y. M. C. A. of Kansas City, will be principal speakers at the reunion dinner of returned students to be held Friday evening at 7 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. The affair will be given under the auspices of the student bureau of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Tickets should be secured beforehand from members of the committee, consisting of Messrs. S. C. Chu, 9 Ningpo Road, W. K. Chun, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Y. Y. Tsu, St. John's University, S. K. Shen, 171 North Szechuen Road and David Z. T. Yui, 4 Quisan Gardens.

* * *

More than twenty local organisations will give a reception Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A. in honor of the Government deputies sent here for the supervision of the burning of the opium stock. A formal request will be made by the organisations to have their own representatives present at the burning to see that real opium is burned. The societies will also present a memorandum to the government through the delegates urging the prohibition of the use of morphia and the importation of illicit opium.

* * *

Because his home is in Tsingkiangpu of this province, Judge S. K. Loh of the District Court of Shanghai, Nantao, will be transferred to some judicial office of some other province, according to word received here yesterday. Although there was no official announcement, it is understood that he will be succeeded by Magistrate Chang Yuen-tung of the Peking High Court. The transfer of Judge Loh is caused by the enforcement of the new regulations of the Ministry of Justice that no judicial officers shall preside over courts in his native province.

* * *

A.J., care British Post Office, won the missing lines contest at the Carlton Cafe. The winning couplet and all others sent in during the competition were sung by Keeley and Aldous during dinner last night.

# SOUTH AFRICAN LOSSES IN WAR TOTAL 18,000

### Of 6,800 Killed, 4,630 Fell In Europe; Heavy Casualties From Disease

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Johannesburg, December 27.—The South African casualties in the war, comprising those in the rebellion in East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa and Overseas, are estimated at 6,800 killed, of whom 4,630 were killed in Europe, and 11,500 wounded or gassed. It is noteworthy that out of 1,300 casualties suffered by South African troops in the East African campaign, 1,200 were due to disease.

# *Britain Has Bureau For Overseas Trade*

### *New Department Controls Consular Service, Commercial Attaches And Commissioners*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—Details are published of the organisation of the new Overseas Trade Department, which now controls the Consular services and the Trade Commissioners and Commercial Attaches Department. The new department is divided into two sections, namely, the Overseas Division and the United Kingdom Division. The Overseas division is sub-divided geographically and deals with information received, while the United Kingdom division considers reports from abroad from the point of view of industries in this country and is in touch with the commercial community.

No provision has yet been made for dealing with problems of the trade of the Central Empires, but it is probable that a new section will be created for this purpose.

The number of Trade Commissioners has been increased from four to twelve, assigned as follows: To Canada and Newfoundland, three; Australia, two; New Zealand, one; South Africa, two; India and Ceylon, one; the Straits Settlements, one; the British West Indies, one and Headquarters, one.

The number of Commercial Attaches in foreign countries has been increased, as a first instalment, from eight to twenty-seven.

# *Germans Carry Out Truce Terms Better*

### *3,500 Cars And 200 Locomotives Turned Over In Single Day*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—The Germans are executing the terms of the armistice, particularly as regards railway rolling-stock, in a more satisfactory manner, 3,500 wagons and 200 locomotives were handed over to the French on a single day, and regular deliveries are expected.

# OBJECTS TO MAYOR WEARING A TUNIC

### Assemblyman Interrupts Discussion On Gas Rate To Criticise Chief's Dress

An interesting question has been raised in the Tokio City Assembly in the matter of dress to be worn in the chamber when it is in session. Incidentally Viscount Tajiri, the Mayor, was made a target of attack on the part of a member of the assembly and has come in for a large share of popular attention. On December 12 the city assembly met to discuss the question gas rate at which Mayor Tajiri and other municipal officials were present. The Mayor wore a tate-eri (student's tunic) as he is wont to wear usually when attending office. In fact, Viscount Tajiri's tate-eri is something celebrated as he used to wear the same style of dress year in and year out for a large number of seasons when he was director of the Audit Board. When the audience cheered and clapped their hands when Mr. Kasuhara directed a vehement harangue toward the Mayor, Mr. Hatoyama, who was in the chair, demanded that the visitors keep silence.

This was a signal for a member, Mr. Katsutaro Yokoyama, to spring to his feet, not to discuss the gas question which was before the chamber but to draw the attention of the chairman to the dress in which Viscount Tajiri appeared in the assembly. Mr. Yokoyama argued that though the chairman repressed the cheering on the part of the audience he overlooking the "strange dress" in which the Mayor attended the assembly. This was, said Mr. Yokoyama, detrimental to the sanctity of the chamber and an insult to the members. He therefore demanded that the chairman order the withdrawal of the Mayor there and then.

The chairman explained that he did not think that the Mayor was in such "strange dress" as to necessitate his withdrawal from the assembly and asked the chamber to proceed with its business. Thereupon Mr. Yokoyama left the chamber stating that he would not put any question to the Mayor unless he appeared in proper dress.

At an interview with press representatives Viscount Tajiri explained that he did not know that the city assembly would be held on the day and so he came down in his usual dress. Since his dress became the subject of such a storm in the assembly, he said, he would attend the session in more becoming dress next time.

# Coalitionists Win Sweeping Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

Liberals, 38 Laborites, 78 Irish Nationalists, 6 Sinn Feiners, 1 Independent.

The five members of the National Party are included among the 287 Unionists.

**Results In Districts**

Later: The feature of the earlier results is the overwhelming victories of the Coalitionists in the three-cornered contests. For example:

Salford South.—Sir C. A. M. Barlow, Coalition Unionist, 14,265 votes; Mr. Norris, Liberal, 1,994; Mr. Gorman, Labor, 3,807.

Cambridge Borough.—Str Eric Geddes, Coalition Unionist, 11,553 votes; Mr. Williams, Labor, 3,789.

Battersea North.—Mr. Morris, Coalition Liberal, 7,231; Mrs. Despard, Labor, 5,634.

Salford North.—Mr. Ben Tillett, Labor, 12,079; Mr. Rycroft, Liberal, 4,155.

Battersea South.—Viscount Curzon, Commander of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, Coalition Unionist, 15,670; Colonel A.A. Lynch, Labor, 3,383; Mr. Molden, Liberal, 2,273; Mr. Jenkin, Independent, 1,657.

Ashton-under-Lyne. — Sir Albert Stanley, Coalition Unionist, 10,260; Mr. Lister, Independent, 7,334.

Further results are:

Cambridgeshire West.—Mr. E. S. Montagu, Coalition Liberal, 12,497; Mr. Stubbs, Labor, 6,686.

Blackburn.—Sir Henry Norman, Coalition Liberal, 32,076; Commander Dean, V. C., Coalition Unionist, 30,158; P. Snowden, Labor, —(? Socialist), 15,274.

Two seats.

Commander Dean received the V.C. in April for gallantry at Zeebrugge.

Liverpool—West Derby Division.—Sir F. E. Smith, Coalition Unionist, 11,622; Mr. Nelson, Labor, 5,618.

Hitchin.—Lord Robert Cecil, Coalition Unionist, 9,828; Mr. Green, Labor, 5,561; Mr. Hunn, Discharged Soldiers' Nominee, 72.

Dewsbury.—Mr. Pickering, Coalition, Unionist, 7,853; Mr. Riley, Labor, 5,596; Mr. Walter Runciman, Liberal, 5,130.

Pontypool. — Mr. Griffiths, Labor, 8,438; Mr. Llewellyn, Coalition Unionist, 7,421; Mr. Reginald McKenna, Liberal, 6,160.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (West). — Mr. Edward Shortt, Secretary for Ireland, Coalition Liberal, 12,812; Mr. Adams, Labor, 6,411.

Gorton.—(S. E. Lancs).—Mr. John Hodge, Labor and Minister of Pensions, 13,000; Mr. H. White, Independent, 5,655; Mr. Murphy, Socialist, 1,300.

Carnarvon.—Mr. D. Lloyd George, 13,993; Mr. Austin Harrison, The Editor of the English Review, Independent, 1,095.

East Fife.—Colonel Sir A. Sprot, Unionist, 8,996; Mr. H. H. Asquith, Liberal, 6,994; Mr. Morgan, Independent, 5,591.

Stoke and Hanley.—Mr. A. A. Seddon, Coalition Labor, 8,032; Mr. Parker, Labor, 7,697; Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, Liberal, 2,703; Mr. Grimwade, Liberal, 1,459.


Insure Your Motor-Car

with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

Established 1840.

HEAD OFFICE IN PETEROGRAD

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of ever 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Volga, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager,

Telephone No. 1478, 1 The Bund,

The Barrett Specification Roof

CONGO

Congo on Dye House, Cumberland, Md.

NEVER LEAK

ROOFING

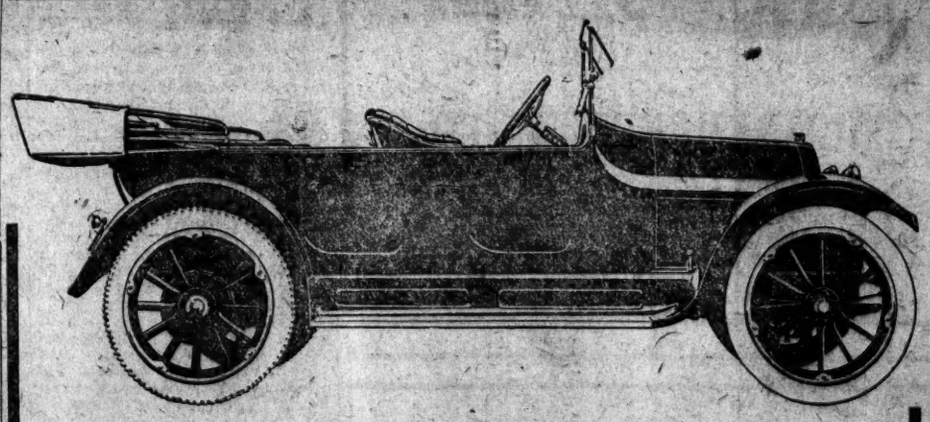
Do any of your buildings need roofing? If they do, let us send you a sample of Congo Roofing. We call it the "Never-Leak" Ready Roofing, it is so perfectly made and so thoroughly tested.

And not only does it not leak, but it will not rot, or shrink, or change its condition, no matter what the climate or weather.

Free Sample. Write for a sample—that's the best way; and remember, Congo Samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock. We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

THE EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.

Sole Agents: 38 Canton Road



Overland

Model 90 is known as

"THE THRIFT CAR"

*It possesses all the attributes and features of the high-priced automobile.*

*It is easy to drive, economical in upkeep and running expenses, and is roomy and comfortable to ride in.*

Have you seen the OVERLAND "COUNTRY CLUB?"

Ask for a demonstration

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a Jinkee Road Telephone: Central 3809

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

of San Francisco

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

Are now located at

No. 10 THE BUND

Telephone: Central 3083

Cable address "SIMMONS"

**Business and Official - - Notices - -**

(Second Section)

# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1919

**Classified Advertisements**
2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)
All Advertisements must be Prepaid
Replies must be called for

**Notice to Exporters and Steamship Companies**

On and after this date, this Consulate-General will certify invoices without official notification of the licence number, provided the shipper files in the Shipping Office a letter or cable from the consignee giving the import licence number, commodity and quantity.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
Shanghai, December 24, 1918.
20643

## Ordonnance Consulaire

No. 12

24 Décembre 1918.

Nous, Auguste WILDEN, Consul de France, Chargé du Consulat Général de France à Changhai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Vu la délibération de la Commission d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Française de Changhai en date du Dix neuf Décembre Mil neuf cent dix huit, ainsi concue:—

"BUDGET, 1919.—Considérant le surcroît de dépenses résultant du développement naturel que prennent les différents services de l'Administration Municiaple,

"En vue de se procurer les nouvelles ressources qui lui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bon fonctionnement desdits services, et particulièrement de ceux qui intéressent la sécurité et la salubrité publique,

"La Commission, sur la proposition du Comité des Finances, décide de porter, à partir du 1 Janvier 1919, et sur toute l'étendue du territoire de la Concession Francaise,

"1.) L'Impôt Foncier à 6/10% par an

"2.) L'Impôt Locatif Etranger à 10% par an."

Vu les §1, 2 et 3 de l'Art. 9 de l'Ordonnance du 14 Avril 1868, portant règlement d'organisation Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai,

Vu l'Art. 10 de la même Ordonnance,

Attendu que la délibération ci-dessus de la Commission d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai n'est en rien contraire aux Lois et Règlements Francais,

Par ces motifs,

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:—

Est rendue exécutoire, à partir du 1. Janvier 1919, selon sa forme et sa teneur, la délibération sus-visée de la Commission d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai, en date du Dix Neuf Décembre Mil neuf cent dix huit.

Fait à Changhai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire, le Vingt qua tre Décembre 1918.

Le Consul de France,
Chargé du Consulat Général de France à Changhai,
Signé: A. WILDEN.

Pour copie certifiée conforme
Shanghai, le 24 Décembre 1918.
Pour le Vice-Consul, Chancelier,
Signé: Fernand ROY.
20680

## Modern Residence For Sale

Western district, 7 bedrooms, 5 rooms ground floor, with all modern appliances, garage, stables, hothouses, large garden. Area, 14 mow.

Owner leaving Shanghai.

Apply to J. P. BISSET & Co.
1 The Bund.
20701

## COAL

Our prices for December have been reduced:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best House Coal | No. 1 | per ton | $26 |
| " " | " 2 | " | 24 |
| " " | " 3 | " | 22 |
| " Kitchen | " 1 | " | 23 |
| " " | " 2 | " | 24 |
| Hongay Anthracite | " 1 | " | 33 |
| " " | " 2 | " | 31 |
| Honan | " 1 | " | 29 |
| " " | " 2 | " | 28 |

Weight, Quality and Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.
Phone, Central 3255.
Order books on application.
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
128a Szechuen Road.
19927

## Shanghai Race Club

NEW YEAR RACES,
1st and 2nd January

The First Saddling Bell will be Rung at 11.15 a.m. Prompt.
ADMISSION FREE.

There will be
WIN PARI-MUTUEL,
PLACES PARI-MUTUEL,
CASH SWEEPS.

The total net proceeds from the Races will be donated to the Siberian Comforts Fund.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

**THE RACING RECORD.**
(Form at a Glance)
By A. W. Olsen, Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Part II: Vol. I is now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., The Bund.
Price .....$3

Part II gives complete records and information for 1918, Shanghai and Kiangwan.

Subscribers requiring their copies immediately are asked to apply for same at the Grand Stand.
20690

## Union Church Hall

*Friday, January 3rd, 5.15 p.m.*

Dickens'

**"CHRISTMAS CAROL"**

(adapted and presented by by Chinese girl students)

**Proceeds toward Siberian Orphans' Fund**

Admission $1.00 and 50 cents.
20705

## Liengyi Mercantile Co.

Dealers in all kinds of sewing machines, prices exceptionally moderate. Repair orders promptly executed.

**Y. 15-A North Szechuen Road**
20678

## TO LET

from 1st February, 1919, in Baikal Road. New 4-roomed residences with large attics, fitted with Gas and Electricity. Near tramlines. Rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
20, The Bund,
Entrance on Nanking Road.
20684

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd January, on account of New Year Holidays.
20653

## COCKTAILS

GORDON'S DRY COCKTAIL GIN

will insure success

Elephant
Head Old Tom

is an Excellent Sweet Gin

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**
Central 2021

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Moh Song Ching (莫頌清) is no longer connected with our corporation, as compradore, and that he is not authorised to act hereafter for us in any capacity—nor use henceforth, either the foreign or local Hong name (美廬 Mei-ying) of this corporation.

J. H. & C. K. EAGLE, INC.
行洋廬美
Shanghai,
31st December, 1918.
20683

## The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

### NOTICE

Owing to the non-arrival of Switchboard Materials for the Expansion of the Central Exchange, which were to have been delivered as far back as 1915, the traffic of the Central Office has become so congested during the busy hours of the day that it is impossible for the staff to render a satisfactory service. The Directors have therefore decided that until further notice no new telephones can be installed in connection with the Central Switchboard.

Such applications as will connect with the other Exchanges, West, East and North will be attended to as usual.

In the meanwhile the Directors will take every possible step to hasten the expansion of the Central Exchange, and having ascertained that material for it can now be obtained have decided to send at once the Company's Engineer-in-Chief home, via America, to see that no time is lost.

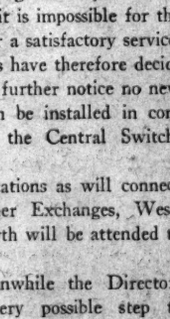
By order,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
20393

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

*Have They Any Wrinkles?*

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on
**Henry The Tailor,**
J14 Seward Road and 1010A Broadway
(*Opposite Old Dock*)

I acquired the art of cutting from an American tailor. A trial is solicited.



Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
**Metals, Hardware and Sundries.**
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

## TYPEWRITERS

**UNDERWOODS**
MODEL 4 $120.00 | MODEL 5 $150.00

**OLIVERS**
MODEL 7
$110.00

HIGHEST GRADE REBUILT
FULLY GUARANTEED

Phone Central 4778 — THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. — Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite Battery has a character all its own

*Service Station And Sole Agents for China*
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

## Chen Chan Tai & Co.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are *superior* and *moderate in price.*

No. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933.
19782

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2563.

VEHICLE RANKS.

The attention of the public is drawn to the following extract from Municipal Notification No. 2533, dated July 31, 1918:—

"Owners are earnestly requested to refrain from leaving their vehicles standing in the narrow and busy thoroughfares of the Central District, and to utilise the aforementioned ranks to the fullest possible extent, thus assisting the Police in the regulation of traffic."

Notice is hereby given that the rank on Hankow Road, between Kiangse and Honan Roads, is now ready for use. A telephone (Central 2544) has been installed on the rank, and an English-speaking Chinese Constable will be on duty between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

In ordering their cars by telephone, owners are requested to mention only the number of the car required and not to enter into conversation with the Constable on duty.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, December 25, 1918.
20646

## APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-16 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 433.

**CONNAUGHT HOUSE**
8 Quinsan Gardens
To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Avply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, two large rooms, bedroom and sittingroom, with private bathroom adjoining, hot and cold water, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

**Oriental House**
31 Boone Road
Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached, also large attic, with bath attached. All facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102

SMALL but comfortable room free, with bathroom, facing south. Good home, excellent table, moderate terms. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.
20682 J-3

TO LET, on Range Road, six rooms with furniture. Apply to 36 Range Road.
20707 J-4

## HOUSES TO LET

FOR 12 or 18 months, from April 15, fully furnished. Five rooms and large attic; mosquito screens; hot water system; piano; telephone; small garden. Near French Municipal School, 15 minutes from Bund. Not too large; ideal for a couple. Reasonable terms to careful and responsible tenant. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.
20706

TO LET, very modern detached, six roomed residence, Western district, with tennis court. Garage and stabling. Rent Taels 110. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20699

TO LET, desirable furnished flat of four rooms, two clothes closets, bath, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc. Two blocks from car line, in Western district. Rent, including light, water and taxes, Tls. 125 per month. Garage, Tls. five per month. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
20700

TO RENT, five-room modern house, completely furnished, with small garage, for eight months from February first; near Rifle Range. Tls. 80 per month. Apply A. C. Davis, 6 Kiukiang Road. Telephone 4757.
20685 J-3

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES and godowns to let in Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
20693 J-8

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished rooms (one or two) and lodging in proper English or American family only. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
20703

## TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by American importing firm, man to take charge of chemical and dye department. Must have experience in and knowledge of local dye and chemical market. Replies, confidential, to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.
20708 J-3

WANTED, by American importing firm, man to take charge of metal and hardware trade. Must be thoroughly experienced in local market and conditions. Replies, confidential, to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.
20708 J-3

WANTED for outport, bookkeeper. Reply, stating experience and salary required to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.
20692 J-5

WANTED, house-boy and cook-coolie; Northerners preferred. Must be honest and reliable. Good wages to good servants. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.
20681 J.1.

WANTED: Lady for general office work, including shorthand and typing. Some experience desirable. Reply, stating particulars, to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.
20676 J.1.

WANTED: Lady to take charge of Bookroom, including supervision of Book and Stationery Stocks. Previous experience desirable. Replies should give full particulars of previous business experience and will be treated as confidential. Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.
20676 J.1.

## DANCING

PROFESSIONAL teacher, B. Richard, 312 Avenue Joffre, is now free to give private lessons in modern ball-room dances. One dance taught in less than a week.
20687 J-9

## SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED stenographer wishes to undertake extra work after office hours. Accustomed to engineering terms. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.
20688 J-7

EXPERT DYER, Allied nationality, many years in China, is ready to organise special department and take up permanent position with importing firm intending to introduce Dyes and Chemicals on the Chinese market. Good references and qualifications. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.
20443

POSITION wanted by British subject, several years' experience in general office work and accountancy. Reliable and accurate. Good typist. Best references. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.
20663 J-1

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, for Tls. 15,000 cash, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine nearly new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. This property is being sacrificed as owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20697

FOR SALE, the medical practice of a Yangtsze port. Very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
20698

FOR SALE, one Remington typewriter, rebuilt, in good condition. Can be inspected. Mex. $90. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.
20667 J-1

FOR SALE, Dollmeyer rapid rectilinear lens, No. 9, 15×12, F/8. Apply to Asia Photo Supply Co.
20651 J-4

FOR SALE, one new electric centrifuge by International Investment Co., Boston, price $285 (Mex.). Apply Eden Hospital, P-372 Nanking Road.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## *Stock Exchange*
**Transactions**

Shanghai, December 31, 1918.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Culty's Dairy Tls. 12.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.40
Pengkalans Tls. 4.25

**Unofficial**

Oriental Cotton Tls. 58.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 148.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.25

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, December 24.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 2½d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 2¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.

Previous quotation, London December 23:
Spot, 2s. 2½d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 2¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, very dull.


**ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL**
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
**ASTOR**

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

**The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

**"BICKERTON'S"**
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tramf. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.


## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 31, 1918.

**Money And Bullion**

**Sovereigns: buying rate.**
@ 5/2=Tls. 3.87
@ exch. 72.4=Mex. $5.35
**Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.**
@ 123=Tls. $1.30
@ 72.4=Mex. $112.29
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.1
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 260
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1840
Native Interest .....Tls .28

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 48 7/16d.
**Bank Rate of Discount ... 5%**
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.93
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G.$4.76½

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London ..... T.T. 5/2
London ..... Demand 5/2⅛
India ..... T.T. 344½
Paris ..... T.T. 671½
Paris ..... Demand 674½
New York ..... T.T. 123
New York ..... Demand 123½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 65⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 42⅛
Batavia ..... T.T. 292
Singapore ..... T.T. 45⅝

**Banks Buying Rates**

London ..... Demand 5/3
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4⅛
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅝
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/c. 702½
New York .... o/d Docy. 124½
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 127½

**Roubles Exchange**
**Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles**

Roubles 1,275 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $10.75

**Customs House Exchange Rates For December**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/1⅛ | | £1 |
| „ 1 @ 1.50 | Mex. | $1.50 |
| „ 1 @ 663 | Francs | 7.39 |
| „ 0.74 @ 121⅛ | Gold | $1 |
| „ 1 @ 43⅞ | Yen | 2.54 |
| „ 1 @ 15 | Rupees | 4.26 |
| „ 1 @ — | Roubles | — |

## Hankow Market

Hankow, December 25, 1918.

**Finance And Money Market**

We have to report a quiet week with but few Bills offering as rates advanced. There was a fair amount of inter-bank business transacted on the 19th. inst., but otherwise there was not much demand.

Taels T.T. on Shanghai remained steady on the Chinese market at 96.8 to 96.9, with foreign banks not keen to sell and very little doing.

Dollars rose from 69,875 buyers, 70,075 sellers Chinese market to 70.1 and 70.3 respectively, and closed firm.

Interest: 15 percent. Changsha Exchange: 32.

**Exports**

Conditions and prices are for the most part unchanged with supplies of all commodities except Cotton extremely scarce.

There has been no business in Hides owing to lack of supplies, while Goa'skins, which are also in small supply, are firm. Tallow and Wood Oil are rather weak, owing to an absence of demand for export. Cotton is strong.

**Imports**

We have to report a stagnant market. No new business or clearances have been reported.

## PARIS EXCHANGE
**(French Wireless)**

Paris, December 30.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:
Paris-London cheques ..... 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent ..... 61.55
4 percent 1917 ..... 71.10
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 ..... 71.75
5 percent ..... 88.30

## LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended 29th inst. was 277 tons.

# By James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Of Baltimore

**(Dean Of American Roman Catholic Hierarchy)**

America and her Allies triumphed in this world war because theirs was a cause that was just and honorable and righteous; because theirs was a fight not prompted by selfish aims and by lustful ambitions of world conquest, but one that is to make the world free of despotism; a battle for freedom from the yoke of oppression that a militaristic Germany would have fastened upon us.

All schemes conceived in passion and fomented by hopes of the most lawless kind—as was this war—carry terror before them and leave ruin, desolation and death in their wake. But only for a time. God never relinquishes the reins of earthly government. In time right and justice must prevail; soon or later a Divine Will forces into submission those earthly kings and emperors who ruthlessly try to dominate. And the time has come when the aims of Germany have been shattered; when the yearning of her misguided ruler for world conquest has been crushed—forever.

**America's Motives Unselfish**

America's motive in this war is a high one—and a noble one. Here is a battle unselfish and honorable; a fight not so much for herself but one that has the liberty and the good of the entire world as its goal. And because of this I feel—and I know—that God guided our armies, and those of our Allies, to glorious victory.

But to win decisively we must continue to fight—each and every one of us. Millions of our boys are on the battlefields of France ready and willing to lay down their lives for the cause that they know is just; they are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice. They have seen their duty—and nobly do they go forward to perform it.

All cannot be soldiers on the battlefields. But those of us who are left at home can serve the noble cause by supporting our government to the limit of our powers; to the limit of our resources. To win this war we must remain united—at home and at the front. No army can win that lacks the full support of the nation it defends. And so it is with us. We must help our army; we must make every sacrifice gladly and uncomplainingly. It is a solemn, sacred duty.

**An Ideal Worth Dying For**

We must be loyal and courageous; we must be unswerving in our allegiance to our nation. We must help; we must not hinder. We must be soliders—good soldiers—doing what asked of us by our superiors; doing it without questioning and without criticism.

Those who live in America should thank God that they have been blessed with a home-land such as this; one where liberty is granted without license; where there is authority without despotism; where the government holds over us a mantle of protection without interfering with a God-given right of conscience. It is a wonderful country, this America; a glorious country; one worth sacrificing for; one worth dying for.

At a time like this we must not criticise—unless the criticism is helpful. We must go to the limit of our powers in supporting the President and our Government. We must be whole-souled in our submission to their rulings. It is not our right now to question the laws that the war has imposed upon us. We must obey as all good soldiers have obeyed since the world began.

To those who sometimes have found fault with governmental rulings; to those whose own opinions have differed from the opinions of our great leaders in this world strife, I say this:

Remember that you are looking at things from only a single viewpoint, while those in authority view them from many different angles; yours is the conclusion of but a single brain; theirs is the concentrated thought of many master brains. It is not within your province to protest because you alone have ideas that conflict with those conceived by the men who are guiding the destiny of this nation—and guiding it with remarkable skill and judgment.

The responsibilities that rest today upon the shoulders of our President; upon those of the Cabinet and upon the legislative bodies of the United States are tremendous responsibilities—greater perhaps than any group of men ever had been burdened with since time began. But those men are doing their work in a way that is wonderful; they are doing all that is humanely possible to do to crush speedily a nation that aspired for the enslavement of the world.

**World Has Not Gone Mad**

And remember—always—that Mr. Woodrow Wilson and his associates in authority in this country are instruments of God; that God has placed them in the high offices they hold so that they should serve His purpose of leading us out of the chaos of war in the haven of peace.

Some there are who have felt that the world has gone mad; that we are adrift, rudderless and helpless on a sea of murderous emotions. But that is wrong. Since the time of the Creation nothing has happened in this world by chance. An ever-ruling God has been constantly at the helm of the world, guiding it safely through every storm; piloting it always past the rocks that threatened absolute disaster into the calm harbor of peace and prosperity.

At times like this we must have faith—and a faith that is wholesouled and sublime. We must believe in God—in His Wisdom, His Justice and His Kindness. We must put our trust in the Almighty and calmly feel that at a time when God wills it the war will come to an end. And that the world will be better for the strife that now casts a pall over it.

Through the years corruption has increased in the world; greed, lust and avarice came to dominate. The world had come to need a cleansing, and God in His all-wise Providence has been sweeping His hand over it, cleansing and purifying it with the blood of martyrs who died so that those who survive—and those who will be born in the generations to come—will live in a world that is cleaner and better and purer.

**As A Spiritual Purifier**

History shows to us that the world can go on only for a certain time before it degrades itself and degenerates. Helpless in itself to bring about a purification, it looks to our Heavenly Father to help it; to wash away the corruption. And this is an era, like those that history records, when God has come to the help of the world and, in a way that He deems best, is purifying it.

Those who have lost loved ones on the battlefields of France must suffer in anguish and in grief. But to them must come a solace in knowing that their loved ones have not died in vain; that they gave up their lives for a cause that nothing has eclipsed in worthiness. All of us who are born into this world must die. Is there any nobler death than that which can come when one sacrifices his life for righteousness; when one dies acting as the instrument of his Creator in carrying on the work of cleansing the world?

The war already has brought about a spiritual revolution—in every religion. There has been developed since the fighting began a remendous impetus to trust in God—and to keep His commandments. Men and women pray today—hold daily commune with their God—who hadn't prayed for many years. The world has ceased to think only of earthly things; its thoughts have turned to the spiritual. It turns for solace to the Church and lifts its voice in prayer, asking the Heavenly Father to protect the loved ones; to bring a speedy end to the frightful slaughter in France.

And God is hearing them. Their prayers will not go unanswered.

**Converting The World**

From the battlefields of France comes even greater evidence that the war is converting the world; that it is bringing man closer to his God. Men think of God today—and pray to Him—who have had no religious thoughts for years. A religious fervor is sweeping the world. And, in the inferno of combat in France, men are responding to the cry of their souls; they are lifting their voices in prayer and finding in that action the sweetest joy that life has ever brought to them.

When the war is over and when peace and tranquility reign once again, the world will not go back to its old ways; it will not sever the bond of prayer that now unites it with its God. It will not forget what a comfort prayer has brought to them in these war-torn days. The world will raise its voice to its Creator in prayer of thanksgiving then, as it raises it in supplication now. And the world will continue to commune with its God and find in that communion a joy that surpasses understanding.

No man can prophesy when peace will come; God alone knows the day and the hour. But it will come. And when it does it shall be a glorious peace. Until then, let us put our fullest faith and trust in God—and in our President! Let us pledge day by day our loyalty to our country—and then let us show it. Let us be patient and long-suffering, remembering always that out of evil comes good, and that out of this war shall come a new world—a better world—a purer, cleaner world than any of us have known.

And let us pray to our Heavenly Father that the peace which is to come will come to us soon.

## ANOTHER LOAN STOPPED

**China Press Correspondence**

Sianfu, Shensi, December 20.—Since the great agitation regarding Japanese loans arose, we learn that the $4,000,000 loan which had been arranged for Shensi has been cancelled.

## MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending December 28:

Police Force.—Chief Detective Inspector W. Armstrong is appointed Chief Detective Officer from August 1, 1918.

1st Class Constable F. C. Stubbings is promoted to be 3rd Class Sergeant from December 1.

Electricty Department.—Mr. J. O. Wallace and Mr. A. D. Henne are appointed Shift Engineers on three months' probation from November 18 and 26, respectively.

Mr. R. de Jonge is appointed temporarily as Assistant Draughtsman from December 1.

Three months leave is granted to Mr. W. T. Bertenshaw, Clerical Assistant, from January 10, 1919.

Educational Department.—Mr. W. B. Hayward, Assistant Master in the Public School for Boys is permitted to terminate his service upon expiry of his agreement on December 26.

Miss E. Heughan is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, from January 6, 1919.

Mrs. M. J. Gibson is re-engaged temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese from January 1, 1919.

Public Library.—The temporary service of Mrs. K. Spottiswoode, Librarian, terminated on November 30.


**★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★**
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Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

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## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE
**(Published by order of the Administration)**
**November 20th, 1918, and until further notice**

| Express 5. | Luxe 1. B. S. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. B. S. | Mail 4. B. | Mail 102. B. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1645 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2240 | 1900 | 1000 |
| 1925 | 635 | ... | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1935 | 1700 | 700 |
| 1931 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1930 | 1635 | 710 |
| 1940 | 650 | ... | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1640 | 720 |
| .. | 2340 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep | 200 | .. | 1000 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Mail 4. B. s. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 2115 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 624 | 1615 |
| 725 | 2125 | — | ... | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | — | 615 | 1605 |
| 745 | 2145 | — | 2.71 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 600 | 1547 |
| 1148 | 124 | — | 78 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 139 | 1251 |
| 1457 | 449 | — | 148 | dep. Tsechow dep. | — | 2137 | 946 |
| 1801 | 752 | — | — | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 1748 | 640 |
| 7. | : | — | 220 | : | — | 4. | 8. |
| 800 | 815 | — | — | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 1730 | 1615 |
| 1089 | 1051 | — | 266 | dep. Taianfu dep. | — | 1429 | 1342 |
| 1300 | 1318 | — | ... | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | — | 1132 | 1311 |
| 1315 | 1335 | — | 318 | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | — | 1143 | 1250 |
| 1556 | 1637 | — | 377 | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 846 | 1002 |
| 1818 | 1855 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 630 | 819 |
| 9. | : | — | 420 | : | — | : | 10. |
| 630 | 1851 | — | — | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 548 | 2007 |
| 1158 | 2325 | — | 528 | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 030 | 1448 |
| 1208 | 2345 | — | 600 | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 020 | 1433 |
| 1657 | 412 | — | 600 | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 2023 | 1208 |
| 1848 | 600 | — | 631 | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1830 | 718 |

| Fast 6. | | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | | Fast 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 720 | | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | . . | | 1630 |
| 1420 | | . . | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | . . | | 910 |

| Yenchowfu-Taianghsow Branch Line | | | | | | Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 930 | 1350 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 630 | 1230 | 2000 | 550 | 1110 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 | 1410 | 2100 |
| 1032 | 1455 | 2232 | a. Taianghsow d. | 528 | 1125 | 1858 | 638 | 1210 | 1908 | a. Tsechuang d. | 708 | 1300 | 1950 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

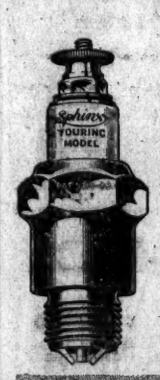
300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.


## "SPHINX" NAG.




Inspired by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Books, with acknowledgments to that famous author.

"Ye know I move swiftly," hissed Nag the Cobra "and never creature of the Jungle was more quiet than I. But listen; the man pack on their flying wagons move yet more swiftly, and my swiftness compared with theirs is like the blunderings of old Hathi the Elephant. It is this thing of steel and fire that giveth the man pack speed and endurance. 'Sphinx' they do call it, for the name signifieth that which endures for all time.

THE SPHINX MANUFACTURING CO.,
Birmingham.—England.

SPHINX

An illustrated catalogue of Sphinx Sparking Plugs suitable for all types of motor engines can be obtained on application to the offices of this journal.


## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | Local | Express R. | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Night Express R.S. | STATIONS. | Local | Fast Local | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R. | Express R. | Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep. | .. | 7.55 | 9.10 | 9.40 | 12.45 | 15.25 | 17.15 | 22.00 | PEKING.....dep. | .. | .. | 16.45 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SOOCHOW.....dep. | .. | 9.41 | 11.22 | 12.20 | 14.55 | 18.18 | 19.20 | 1.08 | TIENTSIN arr. | .. | .. | 19.20 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| WUSIH.....dep. | .. | 10.31 | 12.24 | 13.41 | 15.54 | 19.27 | 20.29 | 2.10 | CENTRAL dep. | .. | .. | 21.45 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CHANGCHOW...dep. | 6.50 | 11.22 | 13.16 | 15.06 | 16.48 | .. | 21.25 | 3.10 | TSINANFU.....dep. | .. | .. | 8.15 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TANYANG.....dep. | 8.06 | 12.09 | 14.11 | 16.16 | 17.41 | .. | .. | .. | PUKOW.....arr. | .. | .. | 6.00 | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CHINKIANG.....dep. | 9.16 | 12.52 | 14.55 | 17.17 | 18.22 | .. | .. | 5.06 | | | | | | | | | |
| NANKING.....arr. | 11.19 | 14.15 | *16.35 | 19.20 | 19.50 | .. | .. | 6.50 | NANKING .....dep. | .. | .. | *7.35 | 8.00 | 11.45 | *14.20 | 15.35 | 22.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | CHINKIANG ....dep. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 10.10 | 13.30 | 16.06 | 18.16 | 1.00 |
| PUKOW.....dep. | .. | .. | 18.30 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | TANYANG .....dep. | .. | .. | 9.36 | 10.59 | 14.12 | 16.41 | 19.06 | .. |
| TSINANFU.....dep. | .. | .. | 17.46 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | CHANGCHOW ..dep. | 7.00 | .. | 10.54 | 12.18 | 15.06 | 17.39 | 20.20 | 3.06 |
| TIENTSIN arr. | .. | .. | 6.00 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | WUSIH.....dep. | 8.15 | 9.10 | 11.28 | 13.36 | 16.00 | 18.23 | .. | 4.11 |
| CENTRAL dep. | .. | .. | 7.20 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | SOOCHOW.....dep. | 9.35 | 8.08 | 12.23 | 14.54 | 17.01 | 19.31 | .. | 5.12 |
| PEKING.....arr. | .. | .. | 10.20 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr. | 12.15 | 10.15 | 14.20 | 17.50 | 19.00 | 21.00 | .. | 7.00 |

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep. | 6.50 | 8.10 | 10.50 | 12.15 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.10 | 19.55 | 21.30 | SHANGHAI NORTH..dep. | 6.10 | 7.30 | 10.05 | 12.35 | 14.00 | 15.50 | 17.30 | 19.10 | 20.45 |
| KIANGWAN dep. | 7.17 | 8.57 | 11.17 | 13.42 | 15.07 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 20.21 | 21.57 | KIANGWAN dep | 6.21 | 7.41 | 10.16 | 12.46 | 14.11 | 15.51 | 17.41 | 19.21 | 20.56 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 7.25 | 8.45 | 11.25 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16.55 | 18.45 | 20.30 | 22.05 | WOOSUNG FORTS..arr. | 6.48 | 8.06 | 10.40 | 13.00 | 14.25 | 16.05 | 18.05 | 19.45 | 21.30 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North ..... dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... |
| Jamfield ..... dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Sicawei ..... dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16.13 | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9.40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... |
| *Shanghai South ..... dep.* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Songkiang ..... dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashi ..... dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.58 | 18.49 | .... |
| Kaising ..... dep. | ?.40 | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.25 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yuhuk ..... dep. | 8.45 | 11.06 | 13.16 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changan ..... dep. | 9.45 | 11.41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18.24 | .... | .... |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou ..... dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.30 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.06 |
| Changan ..... dep. | .... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.36 |
| Yuhuk ..... dep. | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.46 |
| Kashing ..... dep. | .... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.30 |
| Kashi ..... dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Songkiang ..... dep. | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.40 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.* | *8.18* | *10.38* | *11.38* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.38* | *18.33* | .... |
| *Shanghai South ..... arr.* | *8.35* | *10.55* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18.48* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 10.30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Sicawei ..... dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jamfield ..... dep | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North ..... arr | .... | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

**KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao.... | dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | | Zahkou..... | dep. | — | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... | |
| Kenshangmun.. | dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | | Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 | |
| Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 | | Kenshangmun.. | dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 | |
| Zahkou..... | arr. | — | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... | | Konzenchiao.... | arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 | |

R. Restaurant Car.

# By I. F. Marcosson

*(Writer, Lecturer and War Correspondent)*

## 'I Like To Remember My First Glimpse Of Haig. I Have Never Seen A Face So Handsome, So Strong'

I like to remember my first glimpse of Sir Douglas Haig. It came after unforgettable days and nights with armies that flirted with death above and upon the ground. His name ran like a strain up and down the line. I had watched troops returning from a raid that had netted a good bag of prisoners, and heard the jubilant officer say: "This will be good news for the Chief at G. H. Q."

We turned off the chief artery for traffic and traveled for miles along sequestered ways. Soon a single chateau loomed above its vivid walk, and almost before I had realised it, we had run the gauntlet of the sentries at the gate and had brought up before a doorway that would have delighted the heart of an architectural enthusiast.

Whether by accident or design, the General Headquarters are smaller and more unpretentious than any of the others. One reason, perhaps, is that Sir Douglas Haig is surrounded only by his personal staff; the other officers who comprise his field cabinet live in other quarters.

**Sat At His Desk**

I sat chatting with a young staff officer in one of the small ante rooms that led off from the main hall. His telephone bell rang incessantly. During the lull the door to my right opened, and remained open after a military secretary had passed out.

I looked through the doorway and saw a tall, lithe, well-knit man, with the insignia of a field marshal on his shoulder straps. He sat at a plain, flat-topped desk, earnestly studying a report. In a moment he straightened up, pushed a button, and my companion said:

"The Commander-in-Chief will see you now."

I found myself in a presence that, even without the slightest clue to its profession, would have unconsciously impressed itself as military. Dignity, distinction and a gracious reserve mingled in his bearing. I have rarely seen a masculine face so handsome and yet so strong. His hair and mustache are fair, and his clear, almost steely blue eyes catch you, but not unkindly. His chest is broad and deep, but scarcely broad enough for the rows of service and other ribbons that plant a mass of color against the background of khaki.

**His Sanctum**

The room which is today the capital of British military sovereignty in France is a conventional drawing-room. But it is a soldier's workshop, nevertheless, and with all the working tools. Chief among them is an immense relief map of the fighting zone. It rests on a large table just behind the Field Marshal's desk. Over this inert and unresponsive mass of grey and green clay criss-crossed with red lines, he has pondered through many a wakeful night. Or it is written the whole triumphant story of that great advance which registered a new glory for British arms.

I could not help thinking what a great place in history that simple room would have—how in years to come it would be known as the real setting of the decisive phase of the Great War, so far as land operations are concerned. We spoke of many things—of America, of world politics, of the spiritual aftermath of the war, strange contrast that it was to the business of slaughter that raged around us.

His voice is low and deep, almost musical. He is as sparing of words as he is of men.

Yet this quiet man, at whose command the very earth tremble with passion and noise, is very human. One of the ironies of this war is that the most inhuman of professions is directed by the most human of men. He asked me what I thought of the work of the armies in the field. I told him that, after their efficiency, morale, and splendid team-work, one of the things that impressed me most was the youth that walked into death so blithe and unafraid!

"Ah," he said, with thrilling enthusiasm, "war today is a young man's game! It is a war of youth, and it takes youth to win."

I spoke of the many men who had risen from the ranks. It seemed to strike a responsive chord, for he said swiftly:

"Yes, it is very true. Every man in this war has his chance. Efficiency counts above all other things. You cannot afford to have friends."

**A Prophecy**

As you analyse the Haig personality you find that he has an amazing insight, a real gift of constructive forecast. His appraisal of the German menace will illustrate. More than twenty years ago he went to Germany for a visit. As a result of that journey he wrote a long letter to Sir Evelyn Wood, that in the light of the bloody events of the present is little short of uncanny. A friend who saw that letter has summed it up as "one of practical insight, mastery of detail, shrewd prophecy and earnest warning." The future Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in France was convinced then of the inevitableness of a conflict with the Kaiser, and he felt strongly the urgent need of preparedness for that struggle which he knew would uproot all Europe.

He had ample opportunity to impress his executive ability as Chief of Staff in India, and he had just begun to execute some of his striking ideas of training as commander at Aldershot when the Great War broke out. He was in at the beginning, and he has been on the firing-line ever since. In the rack and agony of those first fighting months he saw the hideous harvest that unpreparedness reaps.

**From Mons To Ypres.**

Of those two heroic Army Corps—the famous "First Seven Divisions" that Lord French took to the rescue in France in that historic August of 1914—the intrepid array, by the way, that the Kaiser called "the contemptible little English Army"—Haig commanded the First, which included much of the cavalry.

From Mons to Ypres he was in the thick of the battle, never depressed, never elated, his courage and example acting like a talisman of strength on tired and war-worn troopers, who fought valiantly against odds the like of which had hardly been recorded since Thermopylae.

Out of all that welter of work and fight let us take one story which, almost more than any other reveals the grit and stamina that are Sir Douglas Haig's. It was at the Battle of Ypres, when that immortal thin line of British khaki, bent but not broken, stemmed the mighty German avalanche, and blocked the passage to the sea.

Lord French, the Commander-in-Chief, had been down to the front line.

"We can't hold out much longer," said a colonel. "It is impossible."

"I only want men who can do the impossible," replied Lord French. "You must hold."

**The Iron Brigade**

And the line held.

Meanwhile, Sir Douglas Haig had been ordered into the shambles with the first corps. They manned the bloody breach and won for all time to come the title of the Iron Brigade, even as Haig himself in other and equally strenuous days had gained the sobriquet of "Ironside." The old metal rang true.

Now came the event which bound the silent Fifer to his men with bands of steel. For twenty-four hours the furies of battle had raged. The German bombardment was now a hideous storm of dripping death. The Prussian Guard rose like magic legions out of the ground. They had just broken through one British line and small parties of khakied troops were in retreat.

Suddenly, down the Menin road, with Ypres silhouetted behind like a mystic city shrounded with smoke, rode Sir Douglas Haig, trim, well-groomed, serene, sitting his horse erect and unafraid, and with an escort of his own Seventeenth Lancers as perfectly turned out as on a peaceful parade. Overhead the incessant shriek of shells, and all around carnage reigned. A thrill of spontaneous admiration swept those tired and battered troops, for the spectacle they beheld was as unlike war as night is unlike day.

The effect of that calm and confident presence acted like a cooling draught on a parched tongue. It galvanised the waning strength of the gory trenches. The retreat became an advance, and the broken line was restored. Haig had turned the tide.

**Receives Reports**

This, then, is the man who sits at the flat-topped desk at General Headquarters with his finger on the battle pulse, responsive to its remotest quiver.

Every morning at 9 o'clock Sir Douglas Haig is at his desk, and from that time until the lunch-gong sounds he is in conference with the heads of those various branches of the service whose efforts comprise the total of war operations. A raid on forty yards of trench many miles away may reveal information of the utmost importance to the whole army. Thus the office becomes a clearing house of information, and out of it emerges the news, grave or cheering, and is flashed to a waiting world, and likewise those more significant commands whose execution makes history.

The plan of a great campaign is built out of months of preparation and conference. The Commander-in-Chief decides on the general scheme, while the specific tasks are assigned for execution to the various army commanders. In other words, every chief and the man under him have a particular job to do, and it is up to them to do it. The total of these jobs, some of them requiring months of solid effort, comprise the offensive.

As you watch the organisation of the British Armies in France unfold, you become more and more impressed with their kinship with "big business." Like Andrew Carnegie, Sir Douglas Haig leans on experts. He has gathered about him, therefore, a group of keen, alert, and live-minded advisers. Some of them served their apprenticeship in other wars; others have been swiftly seasoned in the present struggle. They represent the very flower of service and experience. It is a remarkable company, these men who move so noiselessly, who work so loyally, who keep incessant vigil with war.

Into every detail of daily life at General Headquarters the field marshal's character is impressed. After lunch, for example, he spends an hour alone, and in this period of meditation the whole fateful panorama of the war passes over him. When it is over, the wires splutter and the fierce life of the coming night—the Army does not begin to fight until most people go to sleep—is ordained.

This finished, the brief period of respite begins. Rain or shine, his favorite horse is brought up to the door, and he goes for a ride, usually accompanied by one or two young staff officers. I have seen Sir Douglas Haig galloping along those French roads, head up, eyes ahead, a memorable figure of grace and motion.

**On The Sabbath**

Home from the ride, there are more conferences. Then dinner, with its lighter but always instructive talk and its relief from the strain of work.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the long grey motor with its tiny British flag is at the door—it is the only car at the front carrying this insignia—the commander-in-chief steps inside, and is whirled off to a little Presbyterian church, where he sits with his brother officers and men, and hears good, old-fashioned Scotch orthodoxy preached by a "padre."

That modest establishment somewhere in France is early to bed, but more than one guest in General Headquarters on the way to his chamber has passed the office of the commander-in-chief, and seen him, a silent, aloof, almost lonely figure, leaning over a map and beginning the nightly wrestle with the great problem that, reaching out from the friendly house amid the trees, affects the destiny and safety of the world.

# The Gehenna Gazette

**Edited By Roy K. Moulton**

After Croesus got through paying all of the various forms of taxes he had to borrow lunch money from his office boy.

The Gehenna Grand Opera Company will open its season in the Gehennapolitan Opera House in December. As most opera tenors come here eventually, the season is always an artistic success. Tenors have to stand in line and the best ones get a chance to sing about once in every three hundred years.

The authorities are looking for the Spaniard who brought the first "flu" microbe here and Sherlock Holmes, head of the secret service, has placed Ferdinand and Isabella both under surveillance. Don Quixote and Sancho Panza have fled the country.

Attila the Hun, who has been in hiding for several days after shooting up the Latin Quarter was found by Le Coq, of the secret service, in a dance hall last night. After shooting nine policemen, releasing a can of poison gas and setting fire to the dance hall, he escaped.

The Gehenna Weather Bureau has been abolished after trying for nine hundred years to bring about a little variety in the weather here. The observer got so he couldn't say anything but "Fair and Warmer."

If people all did as they were told to do, the population of Gehenna would increase at the rate of several millions a day.

Sherlock Holmes, head of the Gehenna Secret Service, announces that the worst has happened. The supply of barbed wire has given out and the flood of alien enemies arriving here will have to be turned loose on the community.

The Gehenna strike-on-the-box-match factory was blown up yesterday and the plant burned to the ground. The Government is investigating. There is said to be one chance in 5,000 that the fire was not of incendiary origin.

Nero, the celebrated ukelele artist, has been engaged as director of the Gehennapolitan Grand Opera Company. R. Wagner has been given his unconditional release.

On account of the extreme heat here Cleopatra complains that the gumstickum all runs off her thrift stamps and they drop out of her book faster than she can put them on.

The police stopped "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Academy of Music night before last. Too swift for this burg.

The man who invented the upper berth liver in Gehenna now and is very close to the throne and absolutely in Beelzebub's confidence. His name is kept secret for fear of mob violence.

The girls along Sulphuric Avenue are putting on the Summer furs, and this taken as an indication that the hottest weather of the season is rapidly approaching. It was quite cool here the past week, the thermometer registering as low as 212 above zero several times.

Omar Khayyam and Falstaff have opened a saloon at the corner of Rue de Sulphur and Lava Avenue. They call it "The Last Chance Cafe." After the proprietors get through there is little left for the customers. Henry VIII was in the place yesterday and four of his wives came and took him home.

Beau Brummel, Gehenna's leading tailor, announces that men's suits will cost $75 each next year. This will not be on account of the war, but on account of the price.

Antony asked Caesar if his wife was entertaining this season, and Caesar replied, "not very." Dr. Hostetter was present, and after laughing heartily jotted the quip down in his almanac.

**Alarm Felt Here**

It is reported here that when the Kaiser approached Lloyd George for peace, Lloyd George gave him an evasive answer, telling him to "Go to Hades." There is considerable alarm here for fear the Kaiser will do it.

Our Premier, Disraeli, says that was not an evasive answer.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# BALLIN, GERMANY'S SHIPPING KING, DIES

## Was Head Of Hamburg-American Line And Once One Of Emperor's Close Friends

## MADE HAMBURG GREAT PORT

## Directed Largest Fleet In World —Quarreled With Kaiser About War Policy

Copenhagen, November 10.—Albert Ballin, General Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, died suddenly yesterday, according to an announcement made in Berlin.

(*Note: Later reports were that Ballin committed suicide.—Editor* THE CHINA PRESS)

**Hamburgs's Growth Due To Him**

Albert Ballin built up the Hamburg-American Line from a small shipping company, when he was placed at its head in 1887, and until just before the war it was the greatest single steamship line in the world. Hamburg grew with the Hamburg-American Line until it reached and passed Liverpool in its shipping, and became, next to Berlin, the greatest city in Germany.

Hamburg's trade was stopped short at the outbreak of the war. Most of the ships, on which the greatness of the modern Hamburg rested, were either taken over by Germany's enemies or lay idle in her harbors, with the exception of a few used in the Baltic. Hamburg was reduced to a shell, suffering more from the war than any city outside the fighting area.

The creation of the Hamburg-American Line and the expansion of Hamburg were feats of individual enterprise. Although the Kaiser has been personally a large stockholder in the line, and although it has been controlled wholly by the German Government since the war, its growth in peace times was due to personal and individual initiative directed by Ballin.

He opposed plans to tie the steamship company to the German Government by taking subsidies in return for allowing the line to be directly supervised by the German Government, contending that the line would suffer and that Germany would indirectly be the loser if the commerce stretching all over the earth were ruled by rigid and slow-moving Government bureaus.

**Had Fleet Of 500 Vessels**

The line owned twenty-six vessels of 66,000 tons and was capitalised for $3,750,000 in 1887. It had a fleet of 5?0 vessels, with a tonnage built and building, of about 1,500,000, including the two greatest liners in the world, the Vaterland and the Imperator, in 1914, Ballin opened new routes until the Hamburg-American was carrying on more than sixty steamship services, making stops at more than 300 ports.

This growth was encouraged rather than retarded by the liberal sea policy of Great Britain, but the great sea empire which sprang up as if by magic under the genius of Ballin created visions of a vaster empire still in Germany, and its influence in inducing Germany to make the gamble for world domination was undoubtedly great.

Not only the dream disappeared during the war, but the sea empire in existence at the beginning melted away irrecoverably and probably caused Ballin's death directly or indirectly.

Ballin was 61 years old. He started his career with the Carr Line and was its passenger agent when that line was absorbed by the Hamburg-American. One year later Ballin, at the age of 31 years, was placed in charge of the Hamburg-American Line.

Under Ballin's enterprising leadership Germany forged ahead as a shipping nation until it threatened to rival England, his genius molding the entire industrial and commercial policy of the country. To take care of the business which Ballin brought to Hamburg a policy of physical development of the port and of co-ordination of industries was started.

Its harbor development and general development were greater than has ever taken place in any city in the same space of time. For years before the war commissions were sent from cities all over the world to study the model of harbor building at Hamburg, and the course of peaceful maritime development all over the world received a stimulus from Ballin.

**Brought Close Co-operation**

All this was accomplished without arousing animosity in other countries. When Ballin recovered after a severe operation in 1911, telegrams of congratulation were sent him by the heads of shipping companies in England, France, Italy, America, and elsewhere, where Ballin enjoyed many close personal friendships. He was in close contact personally with the leading shipping men in other countries through his efforts in 1908 and later to bring about international co-operation among steamship lines to avert cutthroat competition.

Ballin, though a Jew, was generally recognised in Germany before the war as Germany's greatest private citizen. Frederic W. Wile, in his book "Men Around the Kaiser," said that Ballin stood in the same relation to the Kaiser as did those counsellors of an earlier generation to their sovereigns and governments—Rothschild of Paris to Napoleon III. and Bleischroeder of Berlin to Emperor William I. an dBismarck. He continued in his book:

"On one of the various occasions, when the Kaiser sought to saddle a Ministership on Ballin, or tack 'Von' to his plebian name, or give him hereditary membership in the Prussian House of Peers, Ballin compromised by accepting his Majesty's photograph. The Kaiser inscribed it, 'To the far-seeing and tireless pioneer of our commerce and export trade.'

"Ballin is a thoroughly self-made man. The son of an humble Hamburg emigrant, he followed the practice, (still in vogue among young and ambitious Germans,) of coming to England as a lad to serve his commercial apprenticeship. The irrepressible Hamburg 'volunteer' went in to master the most infinitessmal letails of navigation and specialised in emigrant traffic, the gold- mine from which the Trans-Atlantic lines extract their richest gains.

**Genius Commanded Attention**

"On his return to Germany his genius immediately commanded attention. It was not long before the Hamburg-American Line began to take notice that for some reason the Carr Line, on which Ballin was first engaged, was extracting the cream of the emigrant traffic. It was discovered that Ballin was the culprit. The only way to suppress him, it appeared, was to annihilate the competition, and to annihilate the competition was to buy out the Carr Line bodily." . . .

"He is a devout but not a bigoted Jew. None of his co-religionists has a position of consequence in his organisation. He has resolutely refused to follow the fashion of plutocratic brethren who embrace Christianity for social revenue. It annoys many German aristocrats that the Kaiser consorts so freely with a man who is proud of his origin."

Ballin's attitude toward the war has been reported variously. According to some accounts, he supported the ruthless submarine policy. According to others, he fought against it and was the man who brought about the downfall of von Tirpitz. In Germany he was accused of seeking a compromise "business" peace, a charge which he denied.

In an article contributed by Ballin to the Vossische Zeitung on December 25, 1916, and reprinted in Volume III. of The New York Times Current History Magazine, he said:

**Ballin On Freedom Of Seas**

"The men who will some day be entrusted with the duty of drawing up the terms of peace will have as their supreme task that of exterminating not only war itself, which has destroyed whole generations, but also the fever of armaments; or at least of restricting the latter within as narrow limits as possible in a Europe which will remain exhausted for decades. They must also devise some sort of assurance that this bloody war will not be followed by an economic war, which would separate the nations still further from one another. Hence the demand for the freedom of the seas once more comes into prominence.

"It is true, certainly, that in time of peace the seas were always free; but in war, as we know today to our cost, they are governed by the strongest fleet. Means, therefore, must and will be found of assuring the freedom of mercantile traffic by sea, not only in peace, but also in war."

In an intercepted letter written by Ballin to Walter Rathenau in December, 1917, Ballin said:

"Our people have little or no knowledge of the American character. You and I have made a most careful study of it. What stuff our publicists and journalists write about their Mammon worship, their greed, their envy of other nations, their lack of discipline—Oh, that blessed word discipline! You and I know that the Americans are probably the most idealistic nation on the earth's surface. We know that they would not have entered the lists of our foes had they had any doubt as to the justice of their cause. Nonsense to say they have been influenced by Britain. We are mad not to see where we are and whither we are driving. In antagonising the United States we have done a disastrous thing, a thing which will throw its cold shadow on our economic life for a generation."

**Blamed For Lusitania Sinking**

Ballin was reported to have lost favo with the Emperor, because of his moderate war views or his wish for an early peace, but the truth of this report has not been established. Ballin in letters and interviews repeatedly declared for a German victory and a strong German peace. Regarding his part in Germany's war policy, Sir Valentine Chirol wrote in a letter to The London Times in 1915:

"Lord Haldane was quite right in describing Herr Ballin as one of the most remarkable personalities in Germany, for to him probably more than to any other German do we owe the sinking of the Lusitania. He has been for many years past one of the Kaiser's most trusted advisers in all matters of maritime policy.

"It was a matter of common notoriety in Germany in 1912 that it was largely owing to his advice that the Kaiser shrank from a war over the Agadir question. Ballin held that at that time German submarines were not sufficiently developed to exercise effective reprisals on the British mercantile marine for the tremendous damage which the mere pressure of British sea power would inflict on Germany's mercantile marine.

"During the present war it is Ballin's organs in the press that have from the first loudly advocated the policy of ruthless submarine warprisals on the British mercantile steamers of which the Lusitania has been the latest and most ghastly victim, and I have heard on good authority that his influence with the Kaiser went so far as to overcome the natural repugnance which lingered in professional naval circles against the adoption of such shameless methods of warfare."

Ballin sought to avert war with the United States early in 1917 by proposing a compromise under which England was to allow nan-contraband cargoes to go to Germany and to disarm merchant ships, while Germany was to refrain from sinking ships without warning or without provisions for the safety of passengers and crew. He was reported to have inspired several movements toward peace through neutral agents, which were without result.

Early in the Spring of this year, Ballin is said to have called together the Directors of the Hamburg-American Line and told them that he felt himself too old to undertake the gigantic task of seeking to rebuild the German mercantile marine after the war was over, and that he intended to resign his post as soon as hostilities were at an end.

**Power Overrated, Says Gerard**

The power exercised by Albert Ballin in the political affairs of Germany was always greatly overrated, according to Ambassador James W. Gerard, who came to know the late shipping ruler of Germany quite well in the four years Mr. Gerard held his Berlin post.

"I do not believe that Ballin was consulted about the beginning of the war," said Mr. Gerard last night. "At any rate, I do not think the militarists bothered to ascertain whether he was in favor of beginning hostilities. I know, indeed, that once the war was begun, Ballin immediately seemed to lose favor at Court. Prior to August, 1914, Ballin was high in the favor of the Emperor, but with the coming of war days a gulf came between the Hamburg-American Line head and the Kaiser.

"Ballin was nothing like as powerful in home affairs as the public generally supposed. The real industrial rulers of Germany, at least, during the the days of the early war they were much in evidence, were the iron and steel magnates of the Rhine, of Westphalia. Although Ballin, through his shipping connections, was well known to the world, his supremacy even in that field was not complete, for he had a strong rival in the North German Lloyd people."

**Big Holdings In U. S.**

Washington, November 10.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, estimated tonight that the total amount of property of the Hamburg-American Line now in the hands of this Government or disposed of, amounted to $100,000,000. This estimate includes the ships taken over by the Government when the United States entered the war.

All the property in this country owned by the Hamburg-American Line, except the office building at 45 Broadway, New York, has been sold by the Alien Property Custodian to the United States Government. The office building is still undisposed of but it is being used by the Government for various offices. The property is owned by the Atlas Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American Line.

The Hudson River piers of the line and the terminal facilities at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, were both sold to the Government. None of the property of this line has been sold to private corporations.

"Albert Ballin," said Mr. Palmer, "was an intimate friend of the Kaiser. The latter was also a heavy stockholder in this corporation."

# MINISTER OBATA TO FIGHT MORPHINE TRADE

Minister Obata, of Japan, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the North China Star, December 22, commented on the morphine traffic and said that it was being carried on by undesirable bad characters, who should be restrained. The Japanese people were now fully aroused and great indignation at the continuance of the traffic was being expressed in Japan. Very recently, instructions had been given to all Japanese consuls in Manchuria to act energetically for the suppression of the traffic, and Mr. Obata said that he would see that similar measures were taken in China. The Minister would be glad to receive definite information about individual Japanese engaged in the contraband trade, and would cooperate with other authorities towards their punishment or restraint.

Baron Sakatani, Financial Adviser to China, is one of the foremost agitators against the continuance of the morphine traffic, and has spoken repeatedly against it in the Japanese Upper House.

# GERMAN LANGUAGE AT A DISCOUNT IN JAPAN

## German Association College Councillors Meet To Consider Its Maintenance

Tokio, December 20.—In view of the stoppage of the teaching of German in many schools in England and America and in consequence of the defeat of Germany and the subsequent chaos prevailing in that country it is not surprising that the teaching of the German language should be regarded with a considerable amount of misgiving and pessimism in Japan. On December 18 the councillors of the Doitsu Kyokai Gakko (German Association College) including Viscount Hirata, General Nagaoka and Dr. Nukada, held a meeting at the Tokio Station Hotel and discussed ways and means for maintaining the school.

From what passed at the meeting it would appear that since the outbreak of hostilities the subsidy from Germany had ceased and the number of students attending the college had decreased and great difficulty has been experienced in the maintenance of the institution. At the outset some of the councillors were of the opinion that the college be handed over to the Tokio municipality but the majority were in favor of continuing its maintenance in the belief that the popularity of the German language would rise again in the future. At Wednesday's meeting, it appears, a similar sentiment prevailed and it was decided to continue the school by means of subscriptions to be solicited among the Japanese and to extend, if possible, the institution into a special college where science and literature may be taught.

Referring to this matter, Mr. Matsura, director of the special school bureau in the Department of Education, says that "the present position of Germany in the world should have brought the German language into disrepute is not surprising but since the German Empire and Germanic race are different the destruction of the former will not necessarily mean the decline of the German language. It is not at all improbable that time will come when the Germanic race will be enabled to raise its head again and materially contribute toward the progress of civilisation and the industrial development of the world, and therefore it would be rather rash to abandon the study of German because Germany has been defeated and is unpopular just at present."

# ARMED ROBBERS LOOT TIENTSIN NATIVE BANK

Three armed robbers, believed to be Fengtien bandits, looted the Chen Chi Bank in the Tientsin French Concession at 3 o'clock on the evening of December 22, after holding up the terrified employes with revolvers, and made good their escape in an automobile. The robbers relieved the bank of the sum of $2,800. All this took only about six minutes.

The robbers were boys about 20 years old. They wore foreign overcoats and woollen automobile hoods. Nothing in their appearance was exceptional. They wore no masks and all of the employes saw them; yet none was able to give a clear description of them.

Other Chinese banks in the French Concession shut their doors tightly the same night. They permitted no one to enter and refused to transact any business.

# JAPAN'S SUBMARINE BILL IS Y.137,231,573

Tokio, December 20.—The bill for damages to Japan's shipping by Germany's submarine during the war was definitely fixed at Y.137,231,573, at the recent conference of the Emergency Shipping Board of the Japanese Government. It is reported that twenty-eight vessels, aggregating 145,745 tons, were sunk by the enemy.

The sum wanted in reparation is considerably less than the original estimate, mainly due to the fact that after investigation it was found that most of the vessels destroyed were old. The newest ship was the Unkai Maru No. 7, built in 1916, and owned by Mr. S. Nakamura; the oldest being the Taki Maru, completed in 1883 and owned by the Shosho Yoko. Most of others had been built between 1880 and 1890.

They were also of small capacity as ocean-going vessels, for except the Yasukuni Maru, of 7,270 tons, owned by the Yamashita Steamship Company, the average was below 6,000 tons.


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*Automobiles Berliet, Lyon..... Berliet Cars*
*The Studebaker Corporation of America..... Studebaker Cars*
*F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, O. Stearns-Knight Cars*
*Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit..... Scripps-Booth Cars*
*Fabbrica Italian Automobili Torino..... Fiat Cars*

Receives regular monthly shipments of the above-mentioned cars, with the exception of Berliet and Fiat cars which cannot be shipped during the duration of the War.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

*The Prest-O-Lite Co., Indianapolis ..Storage batteries*
*Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. Chicago..... Stewart produce*

Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies

龍飛 All kinds of Automobile repairs undertaken 龍飛

Owners of the largest and best equipped COACH-BUILDING WORKS in the Far East which designs and constructs all types of bodies, from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars. Estimates prepared free of char

TELEPHONES:
General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1202, and West 1213



Prestige in every sphere

Brilliant wire lamp

TOKYO ELECTRIC CO., and China lamp Co.
Show Room
P564. Nanking Road
'phone C. 4907

A-40

GOODYEAR AKRON TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE



CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF



Cook by Electricity

WHY?
BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN

In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there is no smoke, no soot, no gases are given off.

No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor

Electric Cooking is clean Cooking

Electric Cookers may be hired from:

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.



Try Dai Nippon Brewery's NEW TSINGTAO BEER

TSINGTAO BEER

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

**Capital** ..... £1,200,000
**Reserve Fund** ..... 2,000,000
**Reserve Liability of Shareholders** ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Taiping |
| Delhi | Medan | (F. M. S.) |
| Haiphong | New York | Tavoy (Lower |
| Hankow | Peking | Burma) |
| Hongkong | Penang | Tientsin |
| | Yokohama | |

*Shanghai Branch* 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

**Capital** ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
**Reserve** ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succarsales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoote | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

**Capital** ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

**Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou**

**BANKERS:**
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

**Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION.
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Penang |
| Bangkok | Johore | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Harbin | New York | Vladivostock |
| Iloilo | Peking | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .... | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| | Kug. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office:* PETROGRAD.
*Paris office:* 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London office:* 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailar | Nicolayewsk |
| Chanchun | Hankow | O/Amur |
| (Kwan-chendze) | Harbin | Peking |
| | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Manchouli | Tientsin |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| | | Yokohama |

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

**Capital** ..... $541,006.00
**Reserve Fund** ..... 26,960,000
**Deposits (June 30, 1918)** $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

**Authorised Capital** .. $60,000,000.00
**Paid-Up Capital** .... $12,270,800.00
**Reserve Fund** ..... $1,398,552.60
**Special Reserve Fund** $1,398,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifong | Hankow |
| Changchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dalny | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

**Fillale de la Societe Generale de Belgique**
**Societe Anonyme**
**Paid-Up Capital** .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

## Commercial, Bank of China

*Head Office:* SHANGHAI

**Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000**
**Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000**

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## MITSUI BANK, LTD

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**
**[3 Foochow Road**

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
*London:* Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
*New York:* The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I KENJOH, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000
H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

*London Office:*
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

*San Francisco Office:*
232 Montgomery Street.

*Far Eastern Branches*
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

*West Indian and Central American Branches:*
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genca, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

**Savings Bank Office:**
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

**Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000**

**HEAD OFFICE: PEKING**
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**
**35 Szechuen Road.**
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office:* YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

**Capital Subscribed** .. Yen 48,000,000
**Capital Paid-up** .... Yen 42,000,000
**Reserve Fund** ..... Yen 24,300,000

*London Bankers:*
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Los Angeles | S. Francisco |
| Buenos Ayres | London | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Dalny | Mukden | Singapore |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tokio |
| Kaiyuen | Peking | Tsinanfu |
| Kobe | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| | | Valdivostock |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

**Authorised Capital** ..... £1,500,000
**Subscribed Capital** ..... 1,125,000
**Paid-up Capital** ..... 562,500
**Reserve Fund** ..... 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T BEATH
Manager.
26 The Bund.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

**Head Office**
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

**Shanghai Office**
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

**Capital** ..... Yen 30,000,000
**Reserves** ..... Yen 4,650,000

**President, Baron K. Sumitomo**

**Head Office: OSAKA**

**Branches:**
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

**Telephones:—**
**Central 2318 Manager.**
**Central 2350 General Office.**
**Central 2356 General Office.**
**Central 4668 Compradore.**
**Central 4621 Night only.**

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

**Paid-Up Capital** .....$1,000,000.00
**Reserve Fund** ..... 266,000.00
*Head Office: Shanghai*
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore. Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

## 中 華 匯 業 銀 行

## CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
*Head offices: Tientsin*

**Subscribed Capital** ..... $2,000,000
**Paid-Up Capital** ..... $1,020,000

*Managing Director:*
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang |
| Shanghai | Soochow |
| Peking | Wusieh |
| Hankow | Hangchow |
| Nanking | Ningpo |
| Yangchow | Shaohsing |
| Hsuchow | Canton |
| Pengpu | Hongkong |
| | Tsinkiangpu |

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

## *Shipping Items*

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Whahlee left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.U. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shankhai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shankhai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tsingtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Su'yang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chunkking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

**Yesterday's Prices**

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. .. | $645 |
| Chartered ..... | £80 CNI |
| Russo-Asiatic ..... | Tls. 250 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton ..... | $405 Sa. |
| North China ..... | Tls. 116 B. |
| Union of Canton ... | $850 |
| Yangtsze ..... | $205 B. |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd. ..... | Tls. 26½ S. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire ..... | $158 B. |
| Hongkong Fire ..... | $340 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def. ....) Indo-China Pref...) | $158 |
| "Shell" ..... | 125/- B. |
| Shanghai Tug (o) .. | Tls. 33½ |
| Shanghai Tug (f) ... | Tls. 37½ |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping ..... | Tls. 10 B. |
| Oriental Cons ..... | 21/- |
| Raub ..... | $2¼ |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock ..... | $155 B. |
| Shanghai Dock ..... | Tls. 134 |
| New Eng. Works ... | Tls. 25 S. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf ... | Tls. 95 |
| Hongkong Wharf ... | $106 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land . | Tls. 80 |
| China Land ..... | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land ..... | Tls. 69 |
| Weihaiwei Land .... | Tls. 3 |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd. | $15 B. |
| China Realty (ord.). | Tls. 68 |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo ..... | Tls. 170 B. |
| E-wo Pref ..... | Tls. 97½ |
| Laou-kung-mow .... | Tls. 125 B. |
| Oriental ..... | Tls. 58 |
| Shanghai Cotton .... | Tls. 147 B. |
| Kungyik ..... | Tls. 15.10 B. |
| Yangtszepoo ..... | Tls. 81 B. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. ... | Tls. 90 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tilles ..... | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar ..... | $93 |
| Green Island ..... | $8.85 Sa. |
| Langkats ..... | Tls. 22 S. |
| Major Bros ..... | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra ... | Tls. 112½ |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz ..... | $13½ B. |
| Llewellyn ..... | $30 |
| Lane, Crawford ..... | $97½ B. |
| Moutrie ..... | $32 |
| Watson ..... | $5.85 B. |
| Weeks ..... | $13½ |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma ..... | Tls. 8 |
| Amherst ..... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Anglo-Java ..... | Tls. 7½ B. |
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | Tls. 4 |
| Ayer Tawah ..... | Tls. 18 |
| Batu Anam 1918 .. | Tls. 0.70 |
| Bukit Toh Alang .... | Tls. 2 |
| Bute ..... | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Chemor United ..... | Tls. 1 B. |
| Chempedak ..... | Tls. 7 |
| Cheng ..... | Tls. 2.10 |
| Consolidated ..... | Tls. 2.60 B. |
| Dominion ..... | Tls. 7½ |
| Gula Kalumpong ... | Tls. 6½ |
| Java Consolidated .. | Tl 15 |
| Kamunting ..... | Tls. 5½ |
| Kapala ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Kapayang ..... | Tls. 18 |
| Karan ..... | Tls. 10½ |
| Kota Bahroe ..... | Tls. 5 B. |
| Kroewoek Java ..... | Tls. 16 |
| Padang ..... | Tls. 9½ B. |
| Pengkalan Durian .. | Tls. 4 B. |
| Permata ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Repah ..... | Tls. 0.82½ |
| Samagaga ..... | Tls. 0.85 |
| Seekee ..... | Tls. 1 B. |
| Semambu ..... | Tls. 0.90 |
| Senawang ..... | Tls. 8½ |
| Shanghai Klebang .. | Tls. 0.50 |
| Shanghai Malay ..... | Tls. 6 |
| S'hai Malay pref. .... | Tls. 10 |
| Shanghai Pahang ... | Tls. 1½ |
| Sungala ..... | Tls. 1.02½ |
| Sungei Duri ..... | Tls. 7½ B. |
| Sua Manggis ..... | Tls. 3 B. |
| S'hai Kalantan ..... | Tls. 0.60 |
| Shanghai Seremban .. | Tls. 0.85 |
| Taiping ..... | Tls. 1½ |
| Tanah Merah ..... | Tls. 0.95 |
| Tebong ..... | Tls. 15 |
| Ulobri ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe ..... | Tls. 4.95 |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I and E. Lumber.. | Tls. 250 B. |
| Culty Dairy ..... | Tls. 11½ B. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb... | $2 |
| Shanghai Trams .... | Tls. 67½ B. |
| Shanghai Gas ..... | Tls. 24 |
| Horse Bazaar ..... | Tls. 35 |
| Shanghai Mercury ... | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Telephone. | Tls. 79 |
| S'hai Waterworks ... | Tls. 170 |

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

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**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**

## Mail Notices

**MAILS CLOSE**

**For Japan:**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura M. Jan. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 3

**For U.S. Canada and Europe:**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Jan. 3

**For Europe, etc.**
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Jan. 6

**MAILS DUE**

**From U.S. and Canada**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Jan. 4

**From France:**
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx .....Jan. 6

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | — | Vancouver | Bessie Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Jan. | 4 | Seattle, etc. | Kashima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 12 | San Francisco | Nanking | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. | 16 | Tacoma, etc. | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Jan. | 18 | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. | 25 | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Jan. | 20 | Tacoma, etc. | Manila Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Jan. | 30 | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| Jan. | — | Vancouver | Melville Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Feb. | — | Vancouver | Stanley Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Feb. | — | Vancouver | Harold Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Feb. | — | New York via Panama | Bloemfontein | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Feb. | 1 | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. | 2 | Seattle, etc. | Katori Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Feb. | 9 | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. | 11 | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| Feb. | 22 | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Mar. | 8 | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 2 | — | Moji, Kobe and Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Jan. | 3 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Kokura Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 4 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Yawata Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 4 | — | Kobe | Kanagawa Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 8 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | [illegible]mi Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 10 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Yamashiro M. | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 10 | — | Nagasaki | Penza | Rus. R.V.F. |
| Jan. | 11 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 14 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |

### FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 20 | — | Liverpool, etc. | Tamba Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 25 | — | London, etc. | Pembrokeshire | Br. Glen Line |
| Jan. | — | — | London | Borneo Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Feb. | 3 | — | London, etc. | Mishima Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Feb. | — | — | London, etc. | Andes Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Mar. | — | — | London, etc. | Alps Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | — | Hongkong and Manila | Nanking | Am. C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. | 1 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 1 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. N.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. | 1 | 10.00* | Swatow | Wingsang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. | 1 | 10.00* | Hongkong and Canton | Taisang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. | 2 | — | Foochow | Haean | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. | 2 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. | 3 | noon | Amoy, H'kong & C'ton | Paoting | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 5 | D.L. | Hongkong and Canton | Yingchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 5 | — | Hongkong | Kwangtah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. | 5 | D.L. | Amoy and Swatow | Hwahkuei | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 5 | — | Hongkong | Katori Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. | 7 | — | F'chow, K'lung & Takao | Suma Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Jan. | 7 | D.L. | Hongkong and Canton | Sinkiang | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 8 | — | Hongkong | Chicago Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Jan. | 9 | D.L. | Amoy, H'kong & C'ton | Suiyang | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 11 | — | Hongkong and Manila | Ecuador | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. | 12 | D.L. | Swatow and Hongkong | Kaifong | Br. B. & S. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 3 | 11.00* | Tsingtao and Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. S.M.R. |
| Jan. | 3 | — | Chinwangtao | Hero | Jap. K.M.A. |
| Jan. | 7 | 2.00 | Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. S. M. R. |
| Jan. | 10 | 4.30 | Vladivostock | Penza | Rus. R.V.F. |
| Jan. | 12 | — | Tsingtao and Dalny | Kohoku Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kweilee | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. | 1 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 2 | 9.00* | Wuhu | Kweilin | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 2 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kianghsin | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. | 2 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 2 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Hwahlee | Chi. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. | 3 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Loongwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. | 3 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 4 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Fengyang Maru | Jap. N. K. K. |
| Jan. | 4 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Woosung | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 5 | D.L. | Wuhu | Shengking | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 6 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenho | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. | 7 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Suiwo | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Jan. | 7 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 8 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 10 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. | 11 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Chi. B. & S. |

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. **Kwei Lee**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, January 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, January 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee** tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, January 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Friday, January 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, January 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, Jan. 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. 77. Passage Tel. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, January 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on **Tuesday, January 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents Telephone No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, January 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

### For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 1**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Cpatain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Thursday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bundd on **Friday, January 3**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Pasage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Pasage Telephone No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting**, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on **Friday, January 3**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**AMOY & SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Kuei**, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on **Sunday, January 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Pasage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leaev from the French Bund driect for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 7**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Steamer **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, January 7**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cenutral No. 4234 & 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, January 8**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

### For Northern Ports

**CHINWANGTAO direct**, taking through cargo for **TIENTSIN:**—The Kailan Mining Administration, s.s. **HERO**, will despatch on **Friday, January 3.** For Freight apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. central 1115.

### For Foreign Ports

**LONDON.**—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf During **January**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN, KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Thursday, January 16.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. **Central 4234 and 4235.**

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Monday, January 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Cunstom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.


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The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.*

**For WEIHAIWEI, CHEEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.*

**For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.**—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.*

**For NINGPO.**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

*Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.*

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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|---|---|---|---|
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|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Colusa | Mar. 12 | S.S. Colusa | Jan. 3 |

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ALTAI MARU ..(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Fuchigami, During Dec.
BORNOE MARU (10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa, During Jan.
ANDES MARU ..(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, During Feb.
ALPS MARU ....(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, During Mar.
FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore). During Jan.
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave.
ARABIA MARU...(18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Jan. 15 Jan. 16
MANILA MARU. (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Jan. 19 Jan. 20
FOR HONGKONG
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Jan. 7 Jan. 8
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Jan. 9 Jan. 12
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
SUMA MARU .....(3,500 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Jan. 5 Jan. 7

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI



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General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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**SAN FRANCISCO**
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * S.S. "NANKING" ..... | JAN. | 12th |
| S.S. "CHINA" ..... | FEB. | 9th |

*S.S "Nanking" does not all at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "NANKING" ..... | JAN. | 1st |
| S.S. "CHINA" ..... | JAN. | 22nd |

For further information regar ding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

| | Tons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MISHIMA MARU ..... | 16,000 | Capt. S. Murazumi, | Feb. 3 |
| TAMBA MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. S. Shioya, | Jan. 20 |

**AMERICAN LINE**
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. E. Tozawa, | Jan. 4 |
| KATORI MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. I. Noma, | Feb. 2 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOKURA MARU ..... | 4,500 | Capt. S. Ito, | Jan. 3 |
| YAMASHIRO MARU .... | 7,000 | Capt. G. Nakajima, | Jan. 10 |
| CHIKUGO MARU .... | 5,000 | Capt. H. Taniguchi, | Jan. 14 |

**MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TAKESHIMA MARU ... | 4,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | Jan. 2 |
| YAWATA MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. R. Arakida, | Jan. 4 |
| OMI MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | Jan. 8 |
| HUMANO MARU ..... | 9,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | Jan. 11 |

**KOBE TO SEATTLE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ATSUTA MARU ..... | 16,000 | Capt. K. Inatsu, | Jan. 4 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KANAGAWA MARU .. | 12,500 | Capt. M. Furnhashi, | Jan. 4 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. I. Noma, | Jan. 5 |

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU ..... | 21,000 | Capt. J. Teranaka, | Jan. 25 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NOKKO MARU ..... | 10,000 | ——— | Jan. — |
| KITANO MARU ..... | 16,000 | ——— | Feb. — |
| TANGO MARU ..... | 14,000 | ——— | March — |

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Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

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**Large Display Advertisements**
ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

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## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1919

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today** | | | | | | | |
| Swatow | Wingsang | 9.00 | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Hongkong | Taisang | .. | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton | Taisang | 8.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.00 |
| River Ports | Fr'ds & Str | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Manila Direct | Nanking | 7.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.00 |
| Nagasaki | Hain Peking | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tientsin | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | do | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | do | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| West ex Siria via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday) | Train | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. | 17.00 |
| Foochow | Haean | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Hankow | Wuchang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tomorrow** | | | | | | | |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S.A. | Venezuela | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| River Ports | Trains & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan | Yawata maru | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | Train | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Tientsin | do | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | do | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan | Yawata maru | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Friday, Jan. 3** | | | | | | | |
| Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada | Kashima maru | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| River Ports | Trains & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Chinkiang | Kobe maru | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Amoy | Paoting | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| Amoy and Hongkong | Paoting | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vladivostock | Erivan | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Saturday, Jan. 4.** | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong | Yingchow | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | do | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24.00 |
| Hongkong | Kwangtah | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Amoy and Swatow | Hwahkuet | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| **Monday, Jan. 6.** | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong | Siuktang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| H'kong, S'apore, C'mbo, India, Egypt and Europe via Suez | Dilwara | .. | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| **Wednesday, Jan. 8.** | | | | | | | |
| Amoy and Hongkong | Sulyang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

## Arrivals

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31 | — Ningpo | Klangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 31 | — Foochow | Haean | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 31 | — Tsingtao | Tencho Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Dec. 31 | — Tsingtao | Yekishin Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Dec. 31 | — Chefoo | Taishun | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 31 | — Chefoo | Kingsing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. 31 | — Swatow | Kweilin | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 31 | — Swatow | Paoting | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 31 | — Hongkong | Wingsing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. 31 | — Hongkong | S.V. Aiki Maru | | |
| Dec. 31 | — Hankow | Tachi Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Dec. 31 | — Japan | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 31 | — Japan | Kokura Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 31 | — Japan | Wakaba Maru | Jap. | |
| Dec. 31 | — | Pembroke Shire | | |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31 | 9.00* Hongkong and Canton | Singan | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 31 | — Chefoo | Hsinkong | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 31 | 9.30* Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Dec. 31 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tuckwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. 31 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 31 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Sulyang Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Dec. 31 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Changon | Br. | H.O. S.S. Co |
| Dec. 31 | — Ningpo | Klangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |

## Sailed from Shanghai

**For San Francisco**

| | |
|---|---|
| Colombia | Dec. 7 |
| Tamaha | Dec. 9 |
| Shinyo Maru | Dec. 22 |
| Tascalusa | Dec. 31 |

**For Seattle**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fushimi Maru | Dec. 21 |

**For Tacoma**

| | |
|---|---|
| Africa Maru | Dec. 5 |

**For Vancouver**

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras | Dec. 1 |
| Monteagle | Dec. 29 |

**For London, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Altai Maru | Dec. 27 |
| Yokohama Maru | Dec. 28 |

**For Liverpool**

| | |
|---|---|
| Stentor | Dec. 13 |
| Kaga Maru | Dec. 15 |

**For Marseilles:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Taisoku Maru | Dec. 10 |
| Itsukushima Maru | Dec. 14 |
| Adrien Badin | Dec. 18 |
| Ganges Maru | Dec. 22 |
| Genzan Maru | Dec. 28 |

**For Copenhagen**

| | |
|---|---|
| Australien | Dec. 25 |

**For Bombay**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hejaz | Dec. 7 |
| Dunera | Dec. 8 |

**For Calcutta**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nizam | Dec. 15 |

**For Saigon**

| | |
|---|---|
| C. of Portland | Dec. 12 |
| Geraldine Wolvin | Dec. 30 |
| Mabel Stewart | Dec. 26 |

**For Haiphong**

| | |
|---|---|
| Jessie Norcross | Dec. 26 |

### Launch Services

**Friday, January 3, 1919.**
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

**Tuesday, January 7, 1919.**
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

**Friday, January 10, 1919.**
The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

### Siccawei Weather Report

30.—Fine and cold weather in our regions. Moderate anticyclone in Central China with normal monsoon in the South. A depression crosses Mongolia and causes Southerly winds to prevail in Chihli.

31.—Very fine and milder weather, with SSE breezes and falling barometer. Heavy hoar frost.

Tuesday, December 31, 1918.

| Weather | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm... | 775.64 | 776.99 |
| Bar. at Centg., inches. | 30.54 | 30.59 |
| Variation for mm 24h | †2.66 | †2.30 |
| Variation for mm 12h | †2.04 | †1.06 |
| Wind—Direction ..... | NW | NW |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 24 | 21 |
| Wind—Miles ..... | 14.9 | 13.0 |
| Temperature—Cen ... | −1°1 | 0°2 |
| Temperature—Fah ... | 30.0 | 32.4 |
| Humidity cc: ..... | 82 | 75 |
| Nebulosity 5-10 ..... | 0 | 1 |
| Rainfall mm ..... | — | — |
| Rainfall inches ..... | — | — |

## We Shall Come Back With Our Heads Lifted High

By Maurice Maeterlinck

*Noted Belgian Patriot and Poet, Author of "The Bluebird" and Other Famous Works*

Let us forget for an instant our frightful distress, our fields, the most beautiful and fertile in all Europe, ravaged to such a degree that all we might say could not give any idea of a desolation which seems irremediable.

Let us forget, if we possibly can, the women, the children, the aged, the innocent massacred by thousands, the number of which will astonish the world, when that sinister barrier behind which all the secret horrors have taken place is broken down.

Let us forget those who have died of hunger in our country without harvests, without houses, methodically oppressed, pillaged and robbed to the last drop of life.

Let us forget the rest of our people scattered along roads of exile, living upon public charity, which, affectionate and brotherly though it seem, is nevertheless so heavy in the hands of those laborers, who never knew the weight of charity before.

Let us forget, in a word, the greatest calamity and the most crying injustice of history, so as to think only of our deliverance which is near at hand.

It is not too soon to salute it. It is already in all thoughts as in all hearts. It is already in the air we breathe, in all the eyes which smile back at us, in all the voices which applaud, in all the hands which stretch out toward us with appealing palms; for it is really the admiration of all the world which will deliver us!

Tomorrow we shall go back to our firesides. We will not weep if we find them in ruins. They will be reborn all the more beautiful from their ashes and debris. We will know days of heroic poverty; but we have learned that poverty does not sadden souls filled with a great love, nourishing a noble thought.

We will come back with high lifted heads, regenerated in a regenerate Europe, rejuvenated by a magnificent misfortune, purified by victory and purified of all pettiness which veiled the slumbering virtues within us, of which we were unconscious.

We shall have lost all the goods which perish, but which are reborn as easily as they perish. In exchange we shall have acquired that which will never die in our hearts. Our eyes were closed to many things; they are now opened wide to broader horizons. Our looks never left our wealth, our little property, our little habits. They are now detached from earth and now attain summits never before perceived. We do not even know ourselves, we did not love one another enough before; we have learned to know ourselves in the astonishment of glory and to love one another in the painful ardor of the most tremendous sacrifice ever made by any people.

We will forget the heroic virtues, the unfettered thoughts, the eternal ideas which lead humanity. Not only do we know today that they exist, but we have shown the world that they will always triumph, that naught is lost so long as faith remains, so long as honor is safe, so long as love persists, so long as the soul does not yield; and that the most monstrous powers can never prevail against those ideal forces which are the blessing, the glory and the sole reason for being of mankind.

## What To Do With The Kaiser

K. C. B., who writes "Ye Towne Gossip" column for the New York American, a quaint, whimsical but very human person, has the following in a recent issue:

Dear K. C. B.—Usually you are right, but about the punishment of the Kaiser you are wrong. The Kaiser should be taken from Holland to England and tried there for the murder of the Lusitania victims, convicted and hanged. Yours truly, H. L. C.

DEAR H. L. C.
MAYBE YOU'RE right.
BUT AS for me.
I'M OPPOSED to hanging.
AND FOR three reasons.
AND ONE of them is.
THAT IT'S morally wrong.
AND ANOTHER is.
THAT IF it isn't wrong.
IT OFTEN happens.
THAT MISTAKES are made.
AND IF the man's hanged.
YOU CAN'T rectify it.
AND THE third is.
THAT FOR some men.
IT'S TOO kind a fate.
AND THE first reason.
AND THE third reason.
ARE MY reasons.
FOR NOT hanging the Kaiser.
BUT IF you want him tried.
AND THEN convicted.
YOU CAN go ahead and do it.
FOR ALL of me.
BUT INSTEAD of hanging him.
YOU JUST ought to tell him.
HE'S GOING to be hanged.
AND LET him keep guessing.
WHEN IT'S going to happen.
AND IT'LL worry him so.
THAT IN a little while.
HE'LL KEEP coming to you.
AND BEGGING you to tell him.
WHEN IT'S going to happen.

AND IF you don't tell him.
IT WON'T be very long.
BEFORE HE'LL be coming to you.
AND BEGGING to be hanged.
SO HE won't have to worry.
AND ANY time.
YOU CAN get a man.
SO HE'S begging to be hanged.
YOU CAN be sure.
THAT HE'S suffering a lot.
AND THE big idea.
WHEN YOU punish a man.
IS TO make him suffer.
FOR WHAT he's done.
AND IF you hang him.
HE'S ALL through.
AND HE doesn't suffer any more.
AND IF you just want to hang him.
FOR AN example.
IT'S NO use.
BECAUSE HE'S example enough.
JUST AS he stands.
BUT ANYHOW.
I SHOULD worry.
AND WHATEVER you want to do.
GO AHEAD and do it.
AND ALL I want to ask.
IS WHEN you're doing it.
IF THE Crown Prince is there.
DO IT to him, too.
BECAUSE I certainly do hate that guy.
I THANK you.

## Men-of-War In Port

| Station | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WTW | ——— | ——— | Snipe | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| M.M.B. | Oct. 10 | ——— | Villalobos | Am. g-b. | | | | |
| W.T.W. | ——— | ——— | Nightingale | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| P&OBT | Oct. 18 | ——— | Sel. Caboto | It. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Klangsi | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Litchoan | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Tsoutai | Chi. cr. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Kansien | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Lienkien | Chi. g-b | | | | |
| ——— | ——— | ——— | Houpong | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| BI | Nov. 8 | ——— | Kinsha | Br. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | Nov. 15 | ——— | Chienan | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| ——— | Nov. 11 | ——— | Fukong | Chi. g-b. | | | | |
| SP | Dec. 21 | ——— | Quiros | Am. g-b. | | | | |

## Weddings

### Evans-Krespach
**China Press Correspondence**

Nanking, December 27.—One of the prettiest events of the season in Nanking occurred on the evening of December 19, when Miss Olive France Krespach became the wife of Mr. Algernon Francis Evans.

Miss Krespach, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Krespach, of Princeton, N. J., received her musical education in Carnegie Institute, afterwards attending the Bible Teachers, Training School of New York City. She came to China in the Fall of 1916, since which time she has been engaged in language study and music teaching in Nanking.

Mr. Evans was born in China. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, formerly of England, have long been residents of Shanghai. Mr. Evans is engaged in the Chinese Government Salt Gabelle and is at present stationed in Kalgan.

The wedding was held at the Advent Church at 8:30 o'clock. The church was festooned with bamboos and the wide center aisle was lined with four rows of ferns. The altar was prettily decorated with poinsettas and holly.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. H. F. Rowe. Mr. Hutchinson, of Shanghai, acted as best man, and Miss Dora Evans, sister of the groom, was maid of honor. Miss Ann Louise Filmore and Miss Margaret A. Corson were the bridesmaids. Messrs. Ruby and Treman were ushers. In the procession the bride was preceded by Barbara Blackstone as flower girl and Harry Rowe, Jr. as ring bearer.

The bride's costume of white satin crepe-de-chine, trimmed with silver lace, was charmingly effective. Her veil was held in place by a cap of pearls. She was accompanied by Rev. J. H. Blackstone who gave the bride away.

After the ceremony the entire company repaired to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Rowe where a very pleasant reception was given. Several musical numbers were rendered and refreshments served.

A pretty assortment of gifts were on view. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a beautiful Chickering piano.

The bride and bridegroom left by steamer for Shanghai to visit Mr. Evans' parents and will return via Nanking on their way to their new home in Kalgan.

### Benedict-Chaney
**China Press Correspondence**

Hwaiyuen, Anhwei, December 18.—The marriage of Miss Florence J. Chaney of Hwaiyuen to Mr. Paul H Benedict of the Standard Oil Co., took place on Tuesday, December 17, at Hwaiyuen. The ceremony was held at six o'clock in the Marjie Cochran Memorial Chapel which had been artistically transformed for this occasion. English ivy covered the stone walls and following the lines of pillars at the sides were rows of fir trees, while masses of firs formed the background of the chancel and filled in the corners. Tall candles across the high altar, in large standards, at the front and along the center aisle with the somber green of the firs gave an effect of simple grandeur.

The Rev. Mr. J. M. B. Gill, of Nanking, and the Rev. Frank S. Niles, of Hwaiyuen, performed the ceremony, using the Episcopal service. Mrs. J. L. Buck furnished the music. The bride, who looked charming in simple white crepe-de-chine with filmy veil, came in with Dr. Samuel Cochran who gave her away. Miss Harriet MacCurdy of Hwaiyuen was maid of honor and Mr. H. W. Daniels, of Nanking, was best man. Mr. Samuel Sakobin, American Vice-Consul at Nanking, witnessed the marriage. After the ceremony a short reception was held following which a wedding supper was served to about thirty guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Cochran. The house was beautiful with holly and graceful ivy and the long table was decorated with white flowers.

Preceding the wedding several delightful functions were given in honor of the bride by the members of the Hwaiyuen Mission, among them a dinner on Monday night at the home of the Misses Murdoch and a luncheon on Tuesday by the Rev. Mr. Niles and Mrs. Niles.

Out of town guests were: Mrs. Harry Clemons, Mr. and Mrs. O. Karlbeck, Mrs. Aires and Master Maurice, Miss Narola Rivenberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Buck, Mrs. Kepler Van Evera and Messrs. Crews, Dixon and Conrady.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict left immediately for Pengpu where they will make their home. The bride will be very much missed by her friends and in the work she has successfully conducted for several years, but all join in wishing her and Mr. Benedict a happy future.

## Amusements


**Victoria Theatre**

PROGRAMME
for
January 1st & 2nd

"PICTURESQUE SMYRNA"
Interesting

"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"
Four Parts

"THE WRONG FLAT"
Comedy

"CLOTHES COUNT"
Comedy

MATINEES on JANUARY 1st and 2nd

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**

NEW PROGRAMME
for
January 1st and 2nd
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
Interesting

"Unmasking A Rascal"
A Detective Story in Two Parts

THE
"Missing Millionaire"
Detective Film in Two Parts

"Following the Star"
Comedy

"Roomey's Sad Case"
Comedy

MATINEE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY
at 3.15 p.m.


## Amusements


**ISIS THEATRE**
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY
and
Thursday, 2nd January
Different Pictures for each Matinee

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
TONIGHT

"Charlie Chaplin"
BILLY WEST
(Imitator of Chaplin)
and
Triangle Keystone Comedies

THURSDAY'S PROGRAMME
"The Red Ace"
10th and 11th Episodes.
and
Several Interesting Comedies



**APOLLO THEATRE**
TONIGHT
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
EPOCH 4
"SINDBAD THE SAILOR"
The story grows more and more interesting as the film rolls on. This week you find the Count in a new character.
PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE
LUCIEN
the funny French Comedian
in
"LUCIEN IN A PACKING CASE"
One of his clever fun films, full of fun and laughs.
*Time and Prices as usual*
NEW YEAR ATTRACTIONS
*Matinee, Today, January 1st, 1919, 3 p.m.*
Smile-a-Minute GEORGE WALSH
in
"THE YANKEE WAY"
*Matinee, Thursday, January 2nd, 1919, 4 p.m.*
NORMA TALMADGE
in
"THE MISSING LINKS"
"A Prosperous New Year to All Our Patrons"


## RED CROSS GETS $200
**China Press Correspondence**

Ningpo, December 23.—The Ningpo Branch of the American Red Cross held a cake and candy sale last Saturday afternoon in the spacious parlor of Mr. and Mrs. Schleuter of the Standard Oil Co. Tea was served with delicious little cakes and cookies for 50 cents a person. The room was decorated according to the holiday season in evergreen and holly and the Red Cross emblem was everywhere evident. A big American flag covered one end of the room behind the counter where charming ladies sold the cakes, cookies, doughnuts and baskets of homemade candy, and a few toys. One most interesting feature of the decorations were some Liberty Loan posters which had been brought from America this fall by Mrs. Schleuter. Samples of the best posters of the different Liberty Loans were on display and were intensely enjoyed by all present. Everything for sale was disposed of with the exception of two or three boxes of toys, netting the Red Cross over $200 for the afternoon.

## HANGCHOW PROTESTS
**China Press Correspondence**

Hangchow, December 29.—The following resolutions have been adopted by the Hangchow branch of the American Red Cross Society:

"The Hangchow branch of the American Red Cross Society wishes to record its most emphatic protest against the proposed transference of certain American brewing interests to China. It believes that such action if taken would work incalculable harm to American prestige and American interests in China; that it would do much to nullify the results of the altruism of American diplomacy, education, and missionary endeavor in China; and that it would represent rank injustice to foist on the weakness of China a business which has been outlawed in America. It is our earnest hope that our Minister in Peking will do all in his power, working through the American Government, to prevent the accomplishment of this sinister project and that the Government and people of China on their side will exert every effort to withstand the threatened evil."

The vote was unanimous.

## *Provision Prices In Local Market*

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on December 31, 1918.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | ,, | 16-20 |
| Pork | ,, | 25-30 |
| Veal | ,, | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 18-20 |
| Cod | ,, | 20-25 |
| Mandarin | ,, | 25-30 |
| Mackerel | ,, | 25-30 |
| Pomfret | ,, | 25-30 |
| Salmon | ,, | 18-20 |
| Samli | ,, | none |
| Soles | ,, | 16-20 |
| Whitebait | ,, | 20-25 |
| **Game, Poultry And Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | $3.00-$3.50 |
| Duck | ,, | 40-80 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 20-24 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Geese | each | $1.00-$1.40 |
| Hare | ,, | 35-40 |
| Partridge | ,, | 35-40 |
| Pheasant | ,, | 50-60 |
| Pigeons | ,, | 18-20 |
| Plover | ,, | none |
| Quail | ,, | 18-20 |
| Snipe | ,, | 18-20 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 35-40 |
| Teal | each | 16-18 |
| Wild Duck | ,, | 35-40 |
| Wild Geese | ,, | 40-50 |
| Wild Pigeons | ,, | 10-12 |
| Woodcock | ,, | 40-50 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apricots | per lb. | none |
| Apples | ,, | 14-20 |
| Bananas | ,, | 5-6 |
| Cherries | ,, | none |
| Chestnuts | ,, | 10-12 |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Lemons | each | 8-10 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mongosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | none |
| Oranges | per lb. | 6-8 |
| Peaches | ,, | none |
| Pears | ,, | 8-12 |
| Persimmons | ,, | none |
| Peeboes | ,, | nope |
| Plums | ,, | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 15-20 |
| Pineapples | ,, | 8-10 |
| Strawberries | per lb. | none |
| Walnuts | ,, | 12-14 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | none |
| French Beans | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Broad Beans | ,, | 8-10 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Cabbage | each | 3-4 |
| Carrots | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each | 15-20 |
| Celery | per bunch | 10-12 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Green Corn | each | none |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | ,, | 6-8 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Potatoes | per picul | $1.70-$2 |
| Peas | per lb. | none |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Tomatoes | ,, | 8-10 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain And Flour** | | |
| Flour American | per 50 lbs. | ——— |
| Flour Australian | ,, | $4.00 |
| Flour Shanghai | ,, | $2.20 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $7.00 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottle | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | ,, | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $2.50 |
| Bran | ,, | $2.20 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 19.00 |
| Stove Coal | per ton | Tls. 23.00 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |
| **Laundry** | | |
| Per 100 articles | | $3.00-4.00 |

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Date | | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 16 | — Japan | Matsu Maru | Jap. | M.B.K. |
| Oct. | 1 | — Japan | Meiho Maru | Jap. | |
| Oct. | 23 | — | Stazia | Am. | |
| Oct. | 26 | — | Shanghai | Chi. | M. & Co. |
| Oct. | 31 | — Japan | Hikoshima Maru | Jap. | Suzuki Co. |
| Nov. | 2 | — Singapore | Tosan Maru | Jap. | |
| Nov. | 11 | — | Kienhsin | Chi. | W. & Co. |
| Nov. | 13 | — Cruise | Chuentiao | Chi. | Custom |
| Nov. | 20 | — | Shingping | Chi. | |
| Nov. | 23 | — Japan | Nissho Maru | Jap. | F. & Co. |
| Nov. | 26 | — | Meichuen | Am. | Socony. |
| Dec. | 1 | — | Pechiney | Fr. | |
| Dec. | 4 | — San Francisco | Jordan Hill | Br. | D. & Co. |
| Dec. | 6 | — Japan | Bessie Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Dec. | 7 | — | Kanju Maru | Jap. | M. B. Co. |
| Dec. | 9 | — Cruise | Likin | Chi. | Customs |
| Dec. | 12 | — Seattle, Ports | Katia | Am. | M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 13 | — Ningpo | Meinan | Am. | S. Oil Co. |
| Dec. | 17 | — | Shibechi Maru | Jap. | |
| Dec. | 23 | — Hankow | Anlan | Br. | A. P. Co. |
| Dec. | 23 | — Hongkong | Polyphemus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. | 23 | — Vladivostock | Michail | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| Dec. | 24 | — Cruise | Store Nordiske | Dut. | H-C.T. Co. |
| Dec. | 24 | — Glasgow, etc. | Austrahan | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| Dec. | 26 | — Foochow | Hsinming | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 26 | — Wenchow | Kwangchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 26 | — Wuhu | Asiatica | Br. | A P Co. |
| Dec. | 27 | — Hongkong | Hsinfung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 27 | — Vladivostock | 'Erivan | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| Dec. | 27 | — Hongkong | Toonan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 29 | — Hongkong | Taisang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 29 | — Hankow | Tuckwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. | 30 | — Hankow | Kweilee | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. | 30 | — Hankow | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. | 30 | — Amoy | Wenchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. | 30 | — Nagasaki | Erivan | Rus. | R. V. F. |
| Dec. | 30 | — | Melvilee Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Dec. | 30 | — San Francisco, etc. | Nanking | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. | 30 | — Hankow | Fengyang Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Dec. | 30 | — Japan | Seifuku Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. | 30 | — Japan | Fukuko Maru | Jap. | S.S. |
| Dec. | 30 | — Japan | Santo Maru | Jap. | |

# Business and Official Notices
(Continued from Page 9)


**RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW**

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